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H. R. 3948

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 10, 1955

Mr. TUMULTY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

A BILL

To amend section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allow-
4 ance Act, approved September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), is
5 amended by striking from the first sentence thereof the
6 words “existing on the date of enactment of this Act”.

I

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3948

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Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954.

By Mr. TUMMURY

FEBRUARY 10, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil
Service

S. 1094

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 18, 1955

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

March 9, 1955
March 8, 1955
84th-1st, No. 42

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee ordered reported 90% price supports bill, with amendments to establish two-price wheat plan, provide 80-90% dairy price supports, extend brucellosis and school-lunch program. House committee reported CCC fungible goods claims bill. Sen. Ellender introduced bills to continue livestock loan program and to dispose of LU lands. Senate committee reported cotton allotment increase bill.

HOUSE

- PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported, by a vote 23 to 12, H. R. 12, to reestablish 90% price supports for basic commodities. The "Daily Digest" states that amendments were adopted which would make a part of the reported bill the provisions of H. R. 2598, as amended, to establish a two-price plan for wheat; provide for 80-90% price supports on dairy products, extend the brucellosis program, and extend the school-lunch program with appropriations therefor of \$75 million instead of \$50 million (p. D176).
- CCC CLAIMS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1831, to amend the CCC Charter Act in order to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from CCC claims (H. Rept. 154)(p. 2141).
- FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4046, a bill to abolish the Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska, and make the lands thereof a part of the Tongass National Forest (H. Rept. 155)(p. 2141).

4. ALASKA WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee passed over, without prejudice, H. R. 3990, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska (p. D177).
5. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee appointed a subcommittee (Rep. Dowdy, chrmn.) on H. R. 3948, to clarify the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act relative to enactment date (p. D177).
6. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD AND REPORTS. Rep. Patman urged improvement in the typography of committee reports and that the Congressional Record be printed in a more readable form, stated that "A suggestion that Congress should furnish every person receiving the Congressional Record with a reader's magnifying glass in order to protect his eyes would not be unreasonable," and inserted correspondence and statements on this subject (pp. 2127-8).
7. FORESTRY. Received an Ariz. Legislature memorial relative to timberland in the Coconino and Sitgreaves National Forests in Ariz. (p. 2144).
8. LANDS; MISSOURI BASIN. Received a S. Dak. Legislature memorial relative to the land-acquisition program in the Missouri River Basin (p. 2144).
9. PERSONNEL. Received a Little Rock, Ark., Corps of Engineers petition urging approval of a 10% pay increase for Federal employees (p. 2144).
10. ADJOURNED ~~until~~ Thurs., Mar. 10 (p. 2141).

SENATE

11. COMMODITY EXCHANGE FEES; SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FARM CREDIT. Passed without amendment S. 1051, to amend Sec. 8A (4) of the Commodity Exchange Act so as to authorize increased fees and charges for CEA registrations and renewals thereof and for copies of registration certificates (p. 2106);
S. 942, to repeal Public Law 820, 80th Congress, which provides for a
12. revolving fund for purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold (p. 2105); and S. 941, to amend Sec. 13 of the Federal Farm Loan Act so as to authorize the Federal land banks to purchase certain remaining assets of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (p. 2086).
12. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3952, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to provide for an increase in the 1955 national cotton acreage allotments of approximately 258,000 acres (S. Rept. 47)(p. 2073).
13. FOREST LANDS; MINERALS. At the request of Sen. Ellender, S. 687, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to protect timber and other surface values in national forests from invalid mining claims, was transferred from the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 2079).
Received an Ariz. Legislature memorial favoring U. S. purchase of timberland in the Coconino and Sitgreaves national forests, Ariz., from the Aztec Land & Cattle Company (p. 2069).

meet in executive session tomorrow morning to mark up the bill.

AIR RADIO NAVIGATION

Committee on Government Operations: The Subcommittee on Military Operations held hearing to inquire into research, development, and procurement of air radio navigational systems. Officials of the Department of Defense who testified today were Dr. Donald A. Quarles, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development; Raymond H. Fogler, Assistant Secretary of Navy (Material); and Trevor Gardner, Assistant Secretary of Armed Forces (Research and Development).

PUBLIC LANDS—ALASKA—INDIANS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Ordered the following bills reported to the House—

H. R. 3123, amended, to repeal the provision of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1935, which requires recoupment of certain public funds spent for school construction;

H. R. 3338, amended, to extend Alaska Railroad leases to 55 years instead of 20 years;

H. R. 4046, to abolish the Old Kasaan National Monument; and

H. R. 4367, to provide for the distribution of funds belonging to the members of the Creek Nation of Indians.

Also passed over, without prejudice, H. R. 3990, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska.

IRRIGATION—RECLAMATION

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: The Aspinall subcommittee considered amendments, in executive session, to H. R. 104, 384, 3817, to supplement the Federal reclamation laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects. Made no announcement and recessed until tomorrow morning when it will begin hearings on upper Colorado River storage projects.

MENTAL HEALTH

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: The Subcommittee on Health and Science began public hearings on H. R. 3458 and H. J. Res. 230, relating to mental health. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Oveta Culp Hobby, testified on the subject. Accompanying Secretary Hobby were Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, U. S. Surgeon General; Dr. Robert H. Felix, Director, National Institute of Mental Health; and Dr. Winfred Overholser, Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C. Recessed on the topic until tomorrow morning.

ARMED FORCES—IMMIGRATION—CLAIMS

Committee on the Judiciary: Ordered the following bills reported to the House—

H. R. 3560, to provide for the relief of certain members of the Army, Navy, and Air Force;

H. R. 3885, amended, to authorize the waiving of the requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts;

H. J. Res. 184, providing for the recognition of May 1, 1955, as Loyalty Day;

H. J. Res. 211, amended, along with 24 other private immigration bills; and

Seventy-nine private claims bills.

Also tabled 13 private immigration bills, and adopted rules and procedure in connection with private claims bills.

Robert C. Watson, Commissioner of Patents, addressed the committee today.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Resumed discussions with officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service (Interior) relative to the functions, activities, and proposed future program of the agency. Meeting with the committee were Albert M. Day, Assistant to Director, Fish and Wildlife Service; Dr. Lionel A. Walford, Chief, Branch of Fishery Biology; and Andrew W. Anderson, Chief, Branch of Commercial Fisheries. Recessed for further hearings tomorrow.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' SALARIES

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Ordered reported to the House H. R. 4644, to increase the rates of basic salaries of post-office officials, supervisors, and employees in the postal field service, and to eliminate certain salary inequities. This is a committee bill, drawn up following the hearings on H. R. 2987. It contains the agreements of the committee, arrived at in recommending legislation on Friday, March 4 (see DIGEST, page D167, of that date).

Adjourned until next Tuesday morning, March 15, when it will consider Federal employees' salary and classification bills. Chairman Young and other officials of the Civil Service Commission are scheduled to testify.

MOTOR-VEHICLE SERVICE—UNIFORMS

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Appointed a subcommittee (~~Representative Rhodes of Pennsylvania, chairman~~) on H. R. 4659, to correct inequities in pay schedules of dispatchers in the post office motor-vehicle service; and a subcommittee (Representative Dowdy, chairman) on H. R. 3948, to clarify the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act relative to enactment date. Hearings are scheduled on these measures next Thursday morning, March 10.

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Committee on Rules: Ordered reported to the House H. Res. 22, amended, authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct certain studies and investigations relating to matters within its jurisdiction; and H. Res. 151, to amend the House rules to provide for a code of fair procedure for House committees;

Also considered, but took no action on, H. Res. 139 and H. Res. 154, authorizing jurisdictional investigations by Committee on Agriculture and Committee on Education and Labor, respectively.

Rejected the proposal to permit radio broadcasting or telecasting of House committee hearings.

VETERANS' HOUSING

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: The Subcommittee on Housing met today with Ralph H. Stone, Deputy Administrator for Veterans' Benefits; and Thomas Sweeney, VA loan guaranty officer, to discuss the loan program of the Veterans' Administration.

SMALL BUSINESS

Select Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee No. 2 (on Government Procurement, Disposal, and Loan Activities) resumed hearings today in connection

with its investigation of the activities and operations of the Small Business Administration. Witnesses heard were Representative Westland, of Washington; George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business; and Frank Brainard, Jr., of the Brainard Industries, Inc., Lindenhurst, N. Y. Recessed until tomorrow morning.

Joint Committee Meetings

NOMINATION—AEC

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: The Senate members of the committee, in executive session, unanimously approved for reporting to the Senate the nomination of John von Neumann to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Prior to this action, open hearings were held on this nomination, with the nominee testifying on his own behalf.

PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC REPORT

Joint Committee on the Economic Report: The committee continued its executive consideration of materials to be included in its report on the President's economic report.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY,
MARCH 9

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Senate

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Subcommittee on Agricultural Exports, 10 a. m., 324 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Agriculture, on beekeeping research item, and to hear outside witnesses on national feed storage facilities, 10:30 a. m., room F-37, Capitol.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Officer Grade Limitation, executive, on study of Army, Navy, and Air Force with respect to flag- and general-officer limitations, 11 a. m.; Civil Defense Subcommittee, to hear Mayor Frank P. Zeidler, of Milwaukee, and Mayor Jos. S. Clark, of Philadelphia, on the civil defense program, 2 p. m., both in 212 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency, on stock market study, 10 a. m., 318 Senate Office Building; Subcommittee on Production and Stabilization, on S. 691, to permit the disposal of rubber-producing facility at Baytown, Tex., and on report of the Rubber-Producing Facilities Disposal Commission, 10 a. m., 301 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Finance, on H. R. 1, trade agreements extension, 10 a. m., 312 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on Reorganization, on S. J. Res. 21, to establish a Commission on Government Security, 10 a. m., 357 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on nomination of Clarence G. Morse, of California, to be member of Federal Maritime Board, followed by executive on nomination of George C. McConaughy, of Ohio, to be member of FCC, and on other committee business, 10 a. m., room G-16, Capitol.

Committee on the Judiciary, executive, on nomination of John Marshall Harlan to be Associate Justice of Supreme Court, 10 a. m., 424 Senate Office Building; Internal Security Subcom-

mittee, to hear witnesses with regard to the questioning of Harvey Matusow, 2 p. m., 457 Senate Office Building.

House

Committee on Armed Services, to vote on H. R. 4393, to provide for the construction of a 60,000-ton aircraft carrier, and to construct, acquire, or convert certain other modern naval vessels, 10 a. m., 313 Old House Office Building.

Special Investigating Subcommittee, executive session, 9 a. m., 304 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency, on H. R. 2674, to provide for the control and regulation of bank holding companies, 10:30 a. m., 1301 New House Office Building.

Committee on Education and Labor, to hear Members of Congress on school-construction legislation, 10 a. m., 429 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, to mark up legislation to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, executive, 10:30 a. m., G-3, Capitol.

Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations in executive session to hear Stanley Woodward, former Ambassador to Canada, 2:30 p. m., G-3, Capitol.

Committee on Government Operations, Mollohan subcommittee hearings on reorganization of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 10 a. m., 1537 New House Office Building.

Committee on House Administration, executive meeting of full committee, 10:30 a. m., G-53, Capitol.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Irrigation on upper Colorado River storage projects, 10 a. m., 1324 New House Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Health and Science to conduct public hearing on title VI of H. R. 3458, and H. J. Res. 230, relating to mental health, 10 a. m., 1334 New House Office Building.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 2, executive, on private claims, 10 a. m., 327 Old House Office Building.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 15, 1955
For actions of March 14, 1955
84th-1st, No. 45

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee submitted minority views on 90% price-support bill. House committee reported Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. Both Houses received Hoover Commission report on lending agencies, and Rep. Holifield criticized it. House subcommittee ordered reported Federal employees' uniform allowance bill. Rep. Edmondson criticized drought-relief program. Senate debated tax bill. Senate received report of Joint Committee on Economic Report.

HOUSE

1. PRICE SUPPORTS. Received the minority report on H. R. 12, to reestablish 90% price supports for basic commodities, provide a two-price plan for wheat, provide for 80-90% supports on dairy products, extend the brucellosis program, and increase the school-lunch program (pt. 2, H. Rept. 203) (p. 2393).
2. FARM LOANS. Both Houses received from the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (Hoover Commission) a report on lending, guaranteeing and insurance activities of the Federal Government, pursuant to Public Law 108, 83rd Congress (H. Doc. 107); to Government Operations Committees. This report will not be available from the Legislative Reporting Staff. Pursuant to a special arrangement, each agency of the Department is ordering its own supply of the report directly from the Government Printing Office. (pp. 2322, 2393.)
Rep. Holifield criticized the report, and stated that the recommendations if fully carried out "would make it harder for American citizens to buy homes or to get loans for their farms or businesses" (pp. 2390, A1716-7).
3. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4876, making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the U. S., for the fiscal year 1956 (H. Rept. 204) (p. 2393).

4. DROUGHT RELIEF. Rep. Edmondson criticized the "inadequacy of the present drought relief program" and urged the "Secretary of Agriculture to do something aggressive and adequate to meet this very urgent problem" (p. 2390).
5. PERSONNEL. The Dowdy subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 3948, amended, to clarify the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act relative to enactment date (p. D197).
6. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received the Seventh Semiannual Report on the Mutual Security Program, covering the period June 30-Dec. 31, 1954 (H. Doc. 97); to S. Foreign Relations and H. Foreign Affairs Committees (pp. 2321, 2389).
7. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3322, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, so as to improve the administration of the program for the utilization of surplus property for educational and public-health purposes (H. Rept. 206) (p. 2394).
8. FAMILY-SIZE FARMS. Rep. Patman inserted a Christian Century Foundation article, "Corporation or Family Farms?" favoring the preservation of family-size farms, and a statement comparing farming in two Indiana counties (pp. 2391-3).
9. INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed to as reported H. Res. 22, authorizing the Judiciary Committee to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters within its jurisdiction (pp. 2390-1). The resolution as passed includes matters relating to the operation and administration of the antitrust laws, including the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, and the Federal Trade Commission Act.
10. TRADE AGREEMENTS; RECLAMATION; STATEHOOD. Received various State legislature memorials and a petition requesting the expiration of the 1934 Trade Agreements Act, approval for upper Colorado River Basin development, legislation for encouragement of small irrigation and reclamation projects, and urging statehood for Alaska and Hawaii (pp. 2394-5).
11. FORESTRY; SOIL CONSERVATION; SUGAR. Received various State legislature memorials urging consideration of an emergency program for control of spruce budworm in Mont., rejection of the proposal to transfer SCS activities to the States, and recommending amendment of the Sugar Act of 1948 in such a manner "as to enable the domestic sugar industry of the U. S. to have a fair and equitable share in our Nation's growth" (pp. 2394-5).
12. TREATIES; NATURAL RESOURCES. Received an American Legion Post petition expressing support of the proposed Bricker amendment to limit the President's treaty power, and a Lubbock (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce petition requesting passage of legislation "to correct the present situation as regards to Federal control over the production of any States' natural resources" (p. 2395).
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM for today, Mar. 15, as stated in the "Daily Digest": Treasury-Post Office Departments and U. S. Tax Court appropriation bill for 1956 (p. D197).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 20, 1955
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84th-1st, No. 64

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. Senate debated Colorado reclamation project. House subcommittee voted for bill to authorize loans to non-Federal reclamation projects. Senate committee voted on various provisions of trade agreements bill. Sens. Russell, Stennis, and Johnston criticized USDA's adverse attitude on bill to provide additional acreage allotments in freeze areas. Rep. Betts introduced and discussed bill to eliminate 15-acre requirement for wheat-referendum vote.

HOUSE

1. **SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 4903 (H. Rept. 426) (pp. 3985-6). The conferees agreed to \$650,000 for disease and pest control (House, \$500,000; Senate, \$700,000); eliminated the \$7,000,000 Senate item for the school lunch program; reported in disagreement the Senate amendment to reimburse the President's disaster fund for wind erosion control under ACP; agreed to transfer of \$6,500,000 for the UN technical assistance program (House, \$4,000,000; Senate, \$8,000,000); agreed to \$3,500,000 for forest highways (House, \$3,000,000; Senate, \$4,000,000); and agreed to \$7,500,000 for unemployment compensation for Federal employees (Senate, \$13,000,000).

The bill also provides \$2,570,000 for forest-pest control and makes ARS and FS appropriations available for uniform allowances.

2. **RECLAMATION.** A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full Committee H. R. 104, to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal reclamation projects and non-Federal participation in Federal projects (p. D306).

Rep. Hosmer spoke in favor of using more of the West's water for industrialization and less emphasis on reclamation for agricultural purposes (pp. 4012-15).

3. PERSONNEL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 4644, the postal-pay bill (pp. 4000-1).
4. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 4876 (p. 3981). Senate conferees have been appointed.
5. RIVER DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Trimble criticized Budget Circular A-47, relating to allocation of costs of river projects under the Corps of Engineers (pp. 4020-2).
6. PENALTY MAIL. Both Houses received from the Post Office Department a proposed bill to repeal the requirement for departments to report to the Postmaster General the number of penalty envelopes and wrappers on hand at the close of each fiscal year; to Committees on Post Office and Civil Service (pp. 4025, 3898-9).

SENATE

7. RECLAMATION. Continued debate on S. 500, to authorize the Colorado reclamation project (pp. 3911-80). Sen. Bennett inserted a letter from Secretary Benson on the need for additional agricultural land (p. 3973).
 8. FARM RELIEF; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; FARM LOANS. Sens. Russell, Stennis, and Johnston criticized the Department for recommending against S. 1628, which would provide additional acreage allotments to farmers whose crops are damaged by the weather, etc., including the recent freeze; stated that the Department should have recommended an alternative solution to the problem; and objected to the increase to 5% in the interest rate on certain farm loans (pp. 3909-11).
 9. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Finance Committee voted on various provisions of H. R. 1, the trade agreements bill, including a provision to continue the program until June 30, 1958 (pp. D303-4).
 10. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Farmers Union Central Exchange (St. Paul) resolution regarding the dairy program, family farm policy, farm program, rural electrification, natural resources, etc. (pp. 3901-2).
 11. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report S. 1094, to remove the appropriation limitation on Federal employees' uniform allowances (p. D304).
 12. FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY. The Legislative Reporting Staff has obtained a supply of S. Doc. 32 (Apr. 13, 1955), "Inventory Report on Federal Real Property in the U. S. as of December 31, 1953, Prepared by General Services Administration at the Request of the Committee on Appropriations of the U. S. Senate."
- #### ITEMS IN APPENDIX
13. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Johnson, Wisc., inserted 3 Collier's magazine articles, "Milk 12 Cents a Quart," discussing problems facing dairy farmers and consumers on the selling and consumption of milk; and stated that he hoped that the House Agriculture Dairy Subcommittee "will soon have some authoritative information on these problems..." (pp. A2571-4).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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84th-1st, No. 66

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	Monopolies.....9	Trade agreements.....6,14
	Organization, executive..2	Water compact.....21
	Personnel.....10	

HIGHLIGHT; Senate committee ordered reported USDA appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 5239, and was authorized to file the report while the Senate is not in session (pp. D317, 4129) (S. Rept. 216). At the end of this Digest is a table showing actions on the bill.
2. ORGANIZATION, EXECUTIVE. The Government Operations Committee agreed to report S. 1763, relating to the extension and final liquidation of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. This bill would extend the Commission for 30 days, authorizing the Commission to submit its final report not later than June 30, 1955, and would also provide that the Chairman of the Commission shall have charge of the final liquidation of the affairs of the Commission after June 30, 1955, and that such liquidation shall be completed within a period not to exceed 90 days after June 30, 1955 (p. D318).
3. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Wiley discussed the foreign aid program and its importance to the trade of Wisconsin, including exports of agricultural products, and inserted a memorandum on this subject (pp. 4135-6).
4. RECLAMATION. The Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, ordered reported with amendments, S. 300, authorizing the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colo. (p. D318).
5. ROADS. Received a Colo. State Legislature joint resolution urging enactment of legislation for the construction of a highway known as the Navaho Trail which would connect highways in southwestern Colo. and northern Ariz. (p. 4130).

6. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 25 (p. 4139). Legislative program for next week as stated in the "Daily Digest": Mon., "calendar for unobjected-to bills, to be followed during week by H. R. 5239, Agriculture appropriations for fiscal 1956, and any other appropriation bill that has by then been reported, and H. R. 1, trade agreements extension" (p. D322).

HOUSE

7. TREASURY-POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. The "Daily Digest" states that the conferees met in executive session to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of this bill, H. R. 4876, but did not complete their work, and will meet again Mon., Apr. 25 (p. D322).
8. PRICE SUPPORTS. The Rules Committee considered, but deferred further action until next Tues., a rule on H. R. 12, price-support program for basic farm commodities (p. D322).
9. MONOPOLIES. The Rules Committee granted an open rule, providing for 2 hours of debate, on H. R. 4954, granting a right of action to the U. S. to recover damages under the antitrust laws (pp. 4142, 4179).
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10. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported with/ amendments H. R. 3948, to clarify the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act relative to enactment date (p. D321).
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11. AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION COMMITTEE. Received a Mo. State Legislature memorial urging investigation of the activities of the State agricultural stabilization and conservation committee in Mo. (p. 4180).
12. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Harvey commended the Small Business Administration in carrying out its product-development program, stated that the SBA is not the only agency that collects technical data that would be of great service to businessmen--that the Dept. of Agriculture is another, and praised the "effective assistance that the State and National Extension Service and county farm agents have rendered to farmers" (pp. 4172-4).
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 25 (p. 4179). Legislative program, as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., "no legislation pending"; Tues., amendment of the Clayton Antitrust Act; Thurs. and Fri., "If a rule is reported out it is expected to call up H. R. 12, the agriculture price-support bill. I am setting that for Thursday, conditioned upon a rule being reported out." (pp. 4178-9)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Philbin inserted a Soft Fibre Manufacturers' Institute of New York statement opposing H. R. 1, the reciprocal trade agreements extension bill (pp. A2661-2).
15. FARM MACHINERY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Knox urging favorable consideration of his bill H. R. 5659, to provide a tax refund on gasoline used or re-sold for the operation of motorized equipment for agricultural purposes (p. A2665).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 26, 1955
For actions of April 25, 1955
84th-1st, No. 67

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USDA study of tobacco quotas. Both Houses received Hoover Commission report on food		
and clothing. Several Representatives criticized increased interest rate on disaster		
loans and decline in farm prices. Sen. Humphrey urged conservation acreage reserve.		
Sen. Humphrey urged land-reform support and referred to Ladejinsky.		

SENATE

1. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Passed as reported S. 1628, to authorize the Department, until June 1, 1958, to make available additional acreage allotments to farmers whose crops are destroyed or severely damaged by freeze, drought, or other natural cause (pp. 4240, 4242-3).
2. LIVESTOCK LOANS. Passed without amendment S. 1372, to extend for two additional years the authority of the Department to provide emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen under the act of April 6, 1949 (pp. 4240-2).
3. FORESTRY. Passed with amendment S. 1079, which, as amended, provides "That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to sell at not less than the appraised value, and under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate, lands in the national forests which are isolated parcels or narrow projecting strips, when he finds such lands suitable for private ownership and better adapted to commercial, agricultural, residential, or other private purposes than to national forest purposes" (pp. 4240, 4244-5).

4. RICE ALLOTMENTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 2839, providing for reapportionment of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered to county committees (p. 4241). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed without amendment H. R. 4356, to provide that joint acreage allotments of rice be divided on the basis of acreage planted by each participant instead of on the basis of each participant's share of the crop (p. 4241). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed as reported H. R. 4647, which would increase each 1955 State rice acreage allotment by 2%, provide each State with a 1955 rice allotment at least equal to its 1950 allotment, provide each county whose base acreage for 1955 exceeded by at least 2% its base acreage for 1950 with a 1955 rice allotment at least equal to its 1950 allotment, and increase each State reserve for new producers and new farms to a minimum of 500 acres (pp. 4241, 4243-4). As passed by the House, the bill would have increased rice allotments by 5%.

5. LAND TRANSFERS. Passed without amendment S. 998, directing the Department to sell a tract of ARS land to Woodward, Okla., for 50% of its value (p. 4241).

The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 107, to permit Federal release of reversionary rights to certain former FHA land to the Vineland School District, Kern County, Calif. (S. Rept. 223) (p. 4215).

6. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 60, directing the Secretary of Agriculture, not later than July 1, 1955, to submit to Congress a report on the feasibility, cost, etc., of various types of burley tobacco controls (S. Rept. 224) (p. 4215).

7. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1094, to remove the limitation on the amount of appropriations which may be used by Federal agencies for uniform allowances (S. Rept. 222) (p. 4215).

Agreed to, as reported, S. Res. 33, to direct the Committee to investigate administration of the civil-service system by the Civil Service Commission and other Government agencies (p. 4232).

8. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1956, H. R. 5239, was made the unfinished business (p. 4239). Sen. Williams submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to this bill (p. 4225).

9. REORGANIZATION; MANAGEMENT. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. 1763, to continue the Hoover Commission from May 31 through June 30, 1955, for liquidation purposes (S. Rept. 217) (p. 4215).

Received the annual report of the Government Operations Committee on its investigations (S. Rept. 231) (p. 4216).

Both Houses received the Hoover Commission report on "food and clothing in the Government" (H. Doc. 146); to Government Operations Committees (pp. 4204, 4207). This report will not be available from the Legislative Reporting Staff except for an emergency need. Pursuant to a special arrangement, each agency of the Department is ordering its own supply of the report directly from GPO.

10. SOIL CONSERVATION; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Discussed and, at the request of Sen. Bible, passed over H. R. 1573, to repeal the provision prohibiting ACP payments to persons who do not adhere to acreage allotments on basic crops. Sen. Johnson indicated that this bill will soon be brought up for separate consideration, and Sen. Holland said he had no objection to such procedure but did not believe the bill should be considered on the calendar. (pp. 4241, 4244.)

11. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. S. 153, to repeal the State REA formula, was passed over at the request of Sen. Bible (p. 4241).
12. CONSERVATION ACREAGE. Sen. Humphrey spoke in support of S. 1396, to establish a Conservation Acreage Reserve "which is aimed at getting some of our surplus acreage out of grain production and back into grasslands" (pp. 4245-7).
13. LAND REFORM. Sen. Humphrey urged that the U. S. Government publicize its support of land reform and referred to the Iadejinsky case in this connection (pp. 4247-9).
14. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Gore urged the passage of H. R. 1, the trade agreements extension bill, and stated that, "Not only are cotton farmers, rice farmers, tobacco farmers, and wheat farmers interested in export trade, but so are 200,000 textile workers." Several other Senators discussed the pros and cons of this bill (pp. 4269-83).
15. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse spoke in favor of a Federally-financed high dam at Hells Canyon, and inserted several telegrams, letters, etc., in support of this project (pp. 4285-91).
16. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Lehman inserted a N. Y. Times editorial commending the President on his foreign aid policy as being "not merely wise and humane," but "conservative in the face of the need" (pp. 4229-30).
17. WHEAT. Received a N. Dak. Legislature resolution requesting the Secretary "to take appropriate steps to correct unwarranted and unfair discrimination in respect to acreage allotments for hard spring wheat farmers in North Dakota" (p. 4209).
Sen. Langer inserted a N. Dak. Farm Bureau (James' town) resolution protesting certain incentives, such as nonrecourse loans and high levels of parity supports, to increase the production of durum wheat (p. 4214).
18. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Langer inserted a Farmers Union Local, Minot, N. Dak., resolution favoring 109% parity prices for farmers (p. 4214); and Farmers Union, McKenzie Co., N. Dak., resolutions urging an exemption of 100 acres from wheat acreage allotments to all farmers, 100% price supports on all agricultural products, etc. (pp. 4212-3).
19. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted an East Central Electric Association (Braham, Minn.) resolution opposing the changes in the REA recommended by the Hoover Commission Task Force report (p. 4214).
20. DAIRY IMPORTS. Sen. Wiley discussed "the failure of foreign dairy products to conform to the high and exacting sanitary codes to which our American dairy products must comply," and inserted a Cheese Producers Marketing Association letter on this subject (p. 4228).
21. LABOR. Sen. Fulbright discussed a recent decision of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia, based on his amendment to the Walsh-Healey Act in 1952 permitting the Labor Dept. to review prevailing minimum-wage orders, and its effect on the textile industry wage scale; and inserted two articles on this subject (pp. 4267-8).

22. FARM LOANS. Rep. Patman and others criticized the increase in interest rates on disaster loans from 3% to 5%, deplored the decline in farm prices, and inserted several articles concerning the current economic situation (pp. 4192-9).
23. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3948, to clarify the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act relative to enactment date (H. Rept. 438) (p. 4205).
24. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2679, to amend the act to protect scenic values along Oak Creek Canyon and certain tributaries thereof within the Coconino National Forest, Ariz. (H. Rept. 437) (p. 4205).
25. ALASKA; PUBLIC LANDS. The Subcommittee on Territories, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, ordered reported with amendments, H. R. 603, to remove certain conditions relating to the law granting additional public lands for the support and maintenance of the University of Alaska (p. D330).
26. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received from the State Department a report on the Chinese emergency aid program (pp. 4205, 4207).
27. ORGANIZATION; EXECUTIVE. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate for the fiscal year 1955 in the amount of \$263,475 for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (H. Doc. 147); to the Appropriations Committee (p. 4204).
28. ROADS; HAWAII; TREATIES. Received petitions, etc., urging construction of highway known as the Navaho Trail and transfer to Hawaii of title to the remaining public lands and other public property in Hawaii; and supporting the Bricker amendment to limit the President's treaty-making powers (pp. 4205-6).
29. MONOPOLIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Willis discussing recommendations of the Attorney General's committee to study the antitrust laws and inserting a Calif. and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corp. resolution opposing certain proposed recommendations of the committee (pp. A2696-7).
30. IRRIGATION. Rep. Budge inserted a Capital Journal (Portland, Oreg.) editorial discussing hearings which were held on the proposed Hells Canyon Dam and stating that "there is a lot of opposition to this project" (p. A2698).
Rep. Johnson (Wis.) inserted a Wis. State Council of Carpenters resolution favoring the Hells Canyon Dam as a multiple power and irrigation project (pp. A2735-6).
31. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Willis criticizing the disposal of surplus commodities and stating that "...the cold fact is that our surplus farm commodities have not moved in the channels of foreign trade as contemplated and directed by Congress," and inserting correspondence with USDA and State Department on this subject (pp. A2698-9).
32. PERSONNEL. Rep. Holifield inserted Chet Huntley's recent radio address commenting on the relationship between Federal employees and the Nat'l Federation of Federal Employees (p. A2700).

AMENDING SECTION 402 OF THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES UNIFORM ALLOWANCE ACT, APPROVED SEPTEMBER 1, 1954

APRIL 25, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1094]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1094) to amend section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954, having considered the same, report favorably thereon and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

S. 1094 makes a technical correction in the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954, so that it can be equitably administered.

BACKGROUND

The act does not extend benefits to any employee or group of employees on an automatic basis. It merely authorizes appropriations, upon a showing by a department or agency, of the necessity or desirability thereof, to pay allowances of not to exceed \$100 per annum, to employees who were required by regulations existing on the date of enactment of the act, or by law, to wear a prescribed uniform. The Bureau of the Budget is directed by the act to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to provide for the equitable and consistent administration of the act.

The Bureau of the Budget has found that serious inequities among Federal employees will arise if benefits should be intitated under existing provisions limiting eligibility to employees who were required by regulations "existing on the date of enactment" of the act, to wear a prescribed uniform when on official duty. For this reason early enactment of S. 1094, which would strike out the quoted language and thus make the benefits of the act potentially available to all employees

who are required by law or regulation to wear prescribed uniforms in the performance of their official duties is necessary to avoid inequities among uniformed employees which otherwise would arise when benefits are initiated.

PROBLEM

In some agencies, certain employees wear uniforms solely as a matter of custom or tradition, while in other agencies, the same types of employees wear uniforms by reason of regulations that were in effect on "the date of enactment" of the act. Thus, employees in the former category are excluded from consideration for benefits, and they cannot be made potentially eligible through administrative action because of the provision that regulations prescribing the wearing of the uniform must have existed "on the date of enactment" of the act. Following are a few examples:

1. Nurses in the Veterans' Administration wear uniforms pursuant to regulations in effect on the "effective date" of the act, so are potentially eligible for the benefits; but nurses in at least seven other agencies would not be eligible because they wear uniforms as a matter of custom and not pursuant to regulation.
2. Guards in the Army would be eligible, but guards in the Navy and Air Force would not be eligible.
3. Firemen in the Navy would be eligible but those in the Army and Air Force would not.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT

As directed by section 404 of the act, the Bureau of the Budget prescribed initial rules and regulations on November 12, 1954, to provide for uniform administration of title IV thereof, which deals with the furnishing of uniforms and the payment of allowances. Among other things, the rules and regulations provide:

(a) That where the furnishing of uniforms or the payment of uniform allowances to certain employees is authorized under any other provision of law existing on September 1, 1954, the agency head, in his discretion, may continue to furnish such uniforms or to pay such allowances under the prior authorization, but in that case, no uniforms shall be furnished or allowances paid to the same employees under title IV.

(b) That each agency head shall review the regulations of his agency, existing on September 1, 1954, which require that a uniform be worn by any employee when on official duty, to determine whether it is in the best interest of the Government, and shall revoke any regulation deemed to be unnecessary or unjustifiable.

(c) That when the wearing of a uniform continues to be required by regulation or by law, the agency head shall determine, for each group of employees subject to the same uniform requirements, whether the best interests of the agency will be served by furnishing uniforms under title IV; by paying uniform allowances under title IV; or by continuing to furnish uniforms or to pay uniform allowances under prior authorization. In making such determinations, the agency head shall consider, with respect to the various alternatives, (1) the comparative cost to the Government, including administrative expenses; and (2) the comparative advantages to the employees. The course elected shall be justified in the agencies budget estimates.

(d) That the authorization to furnish uniforms or to pay uniform allowances under title IV shall be put into effect for all eligible employees on the date that appropriations therefor are made available by Congress, and no benefits shall accrue prior to that date.

(e) That the annual period to which the \$100 limitation per employee applies shall begin with the date on which the employee first becomes eligible.

(f) That in order that uniform allowances may, insofar as possible, approximate the actual expenses of employees for acquisition of uniforms, each agency shall develop standards for each group of employees subject to the same uniform requirements. Such standards (1) shall be based on a determination of the average annual uniform requirements of the employee and the current prices of the representative supplies; and (2) shall provide for an annual allowance of a definite sum, not exceeding \$100, to each eligible employee. Prices on which the cost is based shall be reviewed annually, and the standards adjusted to reflect charges.

AGENCY REPORT

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1955.

Hon. RICHARD M. NIXON,
President of the Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed is a draft bill which would amend the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act (title IV of Public Law 763, 83d Cong.) to make its benefits potentially available to employees who may be required to wear uniforms under regulations issued after September 1, 1954. I respectfully urge early enactment of the proposed amendment.

Section 404 of Public Law 763 requires the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to provide for uniform administration of title IV. We find, however, that serious inequities among Federal employees will arise if benefits should be initiated under the existing provisions of the law governing eligibility.

Section 402 of the act authorizes appropriations, where necessary and desirable, to pay benefits not exceeding \$100 per annum to any employee who is required by regulations "existing on the date of enactment" of the act or by law to wear a prescribed uniform when on official duty. In some agencies, certain employees, such as guards, fire fighters, and nurses, wear uniforms solely as a matter of custom or tradition, or under oral instruction. Such employees are not eligible for benefits, whereas employees in the same occupations in other agencies are eligible because the wearing of uniforms is prescribed by regulations "existing on the date of enactment" of the act.

I believe the law should be amended to permit agency heads to issue regulations covering, for purposes of the act, employees in any occupations where the wearing of uniforms is deemed necessary and desirable.

A more complete explanation of the need for the proposed amendment is enclosed. Since Congress has not yet made appropriations available for paying benefits, prompt amendment of the act would avoid the inequities among uniformed employees which otherwise would arise when benefits are initiated.

Sincerely yours,

PERCIVAL BRUNDAGE,
Acting Director.

who are required by law or regulation to wear prescribed uniforms in the performance of their official duties is necessary to avoid inequities among uniformed employees which otherwise would arise when benefits are initiated.

PROBLEM

In some agencies, certain employees wear uniforms solely as a matter of custom or tradition, while in other agencies, the same types of employees wear uniforms by reason of regulations that were in effect on "the date of enactment" of the act. Thus, employees in the former category are excluded from consideration for benefits, and they cannot be made potentially eligible through administrative action because of the provision that regulations prescribing the wearing of the uniform must have existed "on the date of enactment" of the act. Following are a few examples:

1. Nurses in the Veterans' Administration wear uniforms pursuant to regulations in effect on the "effective date" of the act, so are potentially eligible for the benefits; but nurses in at least seven other agencies would not be eligible because they wear uniforms as a matter of custom and not pursuant to regulation.
2. Guards in the Army would be eligible, but guards in the Navy and Air Force would not be eligible.
3. Firemen in the Navy would be eligible but those in the Army and Air Force would not.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT

As directed by section 404 of the act, the Bureau of the Budget prescribed initial rules and regulations on November 12, 1954, to provide for uniform administration of title IV thereof, which deals with the furnishing of uniforms and the payment of allowances. Among other things, the rules and regulations provide:

(a) That where the furnishing of uniforms or the payment of uniform allowances to certain employees is authorized under any other provision of law existing on September 1, 1954, the agency head, in his discretion, may continue to furnish such uniforms or to pay such allowances under the prior authorization, but in that case, no uniforms shall be furnished or allowances paid to the same employees under title IV.

(b) That each agency head shall review the regulations of his agency, existing on September 1, 1954, which require that a uniform be worn by any employee when on official duty, to determine whether it is in the best interest of the Government, and shall revoke any regulation deemed to be unnecessary or unjustifiable.

(c) That when the wearing of a uniform continues to be required by regulation or by law, the agency head shall determine, for each group of employees subject to the same uniform requirements, whether the best interests of the agency will be served by furnishing uniforms under title IV; by paying uniform allowances under title IV; or by continuing to furnish uniforms or to pay uniform allowances under prior authorization. In making such determinations, the agency head shall consider, with respect to the various alternatives, (1) the comparative cost to the Government, including administrative expenses; and (2) the comparative advantages to the employees. The course elected shall be justified in the agencies budget estimates.

(d) That the authorization to furnish uniforms or to pay uniform allowances under title IV shall be put into effect for all eligible employees on the date that appropriations therefor are made available by Congress, and no benefits shall accrue prior to that date.

(e) That the annual period to which the \$100 limitation per employee applies shall begin with the date on which the employee first becomes eligible.

(f) That in order that uniform allowances may, insofar as possible, approximate the actual expenses of employees for acquisition of uniforms, each agency shall develop standards for each group of employees subject to the same uniform requirements. Such standards (1) shall be based on a determination of the average annual uniform requirements of the employee and the current prices of the representative supplies; and (2) shall provide for an annual allowance of a definite sum, not exceeding \$100, to each eligible employee. Prices on which the cost is based shall be reviewed annually, and the standards adjusted to reflect charges.

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Section 404 of Public Law 763 requires the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to provide for uniform administration of title IV. We find, however, that serious inequities among Federal employees will arise if benefits should be initiated under the existing provisions of the law governing eligibility.

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I believe the law should be amended to permit agency heads to issue regulations covering, for purposes of the act, employees in any occupations where the wearing of uniforms is deemed necessary and desirable.

A more complete explanation of the need for the proposed amendment is enclosed. Since Congress has not yet made appropriations available for paying benefits, prompt amendment of the act would avoid the inequities among uniformed employees which otherwise would arise when benefits are initiated.

Sincerely yours,

PERCIVAL BRUNDAGE,
Acting Director.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill as reported, are shown as follows (existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman, language deleted appears in black brackets):

SEC. 402. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually to each agency of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia (including Government-owned corporations), upon a showing of the necessity or desirability thereof an amount not to exceed \$100 multiplied by the number of employees of such agency who are required by regulation [existing on the date of enactment of this Act] or by law to wear a prescribed uniform in the performance of his or her official duties and who are not being furnished with such uniform. The head of any agency to which any such appropriation is made shall, out of funds made available by such appropriation, (1) furnish to each such employee such uniform at a cost not to exceed \$100 per annum, or (2) pay to each such employee an allowance for defraying the expenses of acquisition of such uniform at such times and in such amounts, not to exceed \$100 per annum, as may be prescribed in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to section 404. Where the furnishing of a uniform or the payment of a uniform allowance is authorized under any other provision of law or regulation existing on the date of enactment of this Act, the head of the agency may in his discretion continue the furnishing of such uniform or the payment of such allowance under such law or regulation, but where a uniform is furnished or allowance paid under any such law or regulation no uniform shall be furnished or allowance paid under this section.



84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1094

[Report No. 222]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 18, 1955

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

APRIL 25, 1955

Reported by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, without amendment

A BILL

To amend section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allow-
4 ance Act, approved September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), is
5 amended by striking from the first sentence thereof the
6 words "existing on the date of enactment of this Act".

[Report No. 222]

A BILL

To amend section 402 of the Federal Employees
Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina

FEBRUARY 18, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post
Office and Civil Service

APRIL 25, 1955

Reported without amendment

UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

APRIL 25, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole^{House} on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. Dowdy, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil^{Service}, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 3948]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3948) to amend section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:
Strike all after the enacting clause and substitute the language printed in *italic* in the reported bill.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this legislation is, first, to remove an inequity in the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act by permitting such act to apply to employees who are in the future required by law or regulation to wear uniforms; and, second, to provide for more control of its administration through a system of annual reports to Congress and through itemized budget requests for appropriations.

CORRECTION OF INEQUITY

Title IV of Public Law 763, 83d Congress, authorized the appropriation of funds for the purpose of either furnishing uniforms or paying allowances therefor to all employees who were required by law or regulations on the date of enactment (September 1, 1954) to wear uniforms in the performance of their duties; It also required that the head of any agency to which any such appropriation is made shall (1) furnish to each such employee such uniform at a cost not to exceed \$100 per annum; (2) pay to each such employee an allowance for defraying the expenses of acquisition of such uniform at such times

and in such amounts, not to exceed \$100 per annum, as may be prescribed in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to section 404.

By establishing the date of enactment of the act (September 1, 1954) as the period of identification of the categories of employees who would be eligible to either be furnished uniforms or be paid an allowance therefor, the law limited the benefit to those then required by regulation or law to wear uniforms. Either through administrative oversight, or through adherence to verbal orders, custom, or habit some 25,000 employees were wearing uniforms who could not qualify to either be furnished the uniform or be paid an allowance under the act.

The bill as amended eliminates the language "existing on the date of enactment of this Act" in section 402. This action allows the agency to request appropriations for and to either furnish uniforms or pay an allowance therefor to this group of employees who were excluded under the terms of the act as passed.

CLARIFYING AND STRENGTHENING AMENDMENTS

In its consideration of this action the committee determined that it not only corrected the inequity but that it also opened the act to possible abuse through allowing the agency, within available funds, to furnish or pay an allowance for uniforms to categories of employees not normally wearing uniforms by merely issuing a regulation requiring their use. To prevent this abuse and to clarify and strengthen the control of Congress, the committee recommends further amendments.

IDENTIFICATION OF CATEGORIES AND COSTS

The first of these authorizes appropriations by "category and amounts specifically set forth." It is the intent of the committee in recommending this amendment to require the agencies to submit requests for appropriations for uniforms itemized by number, category, and amount. This will allow the Congress to closely scrutinize the requests and to guard against unwarranted expansion in the use of uniforms.

\$100 PER ANNUM LIMITATION

The second clarifying amendment deals with the \$100 annual limitation per employee. An interpretation of the provisions of section 402 of Public Law 763 would allow expenditures per uniform in an amount not to exceed \$100 per annum. Thus 1 employee who required 2 or more uniforms could be reimbursed in excess of \$100 per annum. This was not the intent of the committee in recommending passage of the bill which resulted in Public Law 763. To correct this, the recommended amendment makes the \$100 limitation apply to the aggregate cost of all uniforms furnished or to the allowances made to the individual employee. It is the intent of this new language to limit the cost of uniforms to the Government to a maximum of \$100 per employee per annum regardless of the number of uniforms required by the employee.

NEW REGULATIONS

In order to protect both the employee and the Government from possible abuse of the authority to issue new regulations requiring the wearing of uniforms, the committee recommends language which provides that any such regulations issued after July 1, 1955, shall not be mandatory on the employee unless the employee is furnished uniforms or an allowance made therefor. This provision is contained in a new subsection 402 (b). This language, when considered with the provisions of section 401 (a), would prevent the uniforming of additional categories of Federal employees without first securing the approval of Congress.

REPORT TO CONGRESS

The committee has included an amendment (sec. 402 (c)) which requires an annual report to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees of the House and Senate, respectively. This report is to be submitted on or before February 1 of each year and is to cover the administration of the act in the previous calendar year together with a statement setting forth the number, category, and estimated cost of uniforms for which the agency proposes to request funds for the ensuing fiscal year. The committee feels that such a report is desirable and necessary to the Congress in its consideration of legislation pertaining to uniform allowances.

TYPE AND SOURCE OF REGULATIONS

During the course of its hearings on this bill (H. R. 3948) it became evident to the committee that the definition of, or the type of "regulations" required by the act, was not being uniformly interpreted by the agencies concerned. The committee recommends that only such regulations as are issued in writing and bear the approval of the department or agency head be considered as meeting the requirements of the act. The committee does not wish to preclude a delegation of authority for the issuance of regulations, but feels that such delegation to a bureau head or to the commander of an installation would lend itself to personal abuses.

COST

The provisions of this bill as reported will add no cost to the Uniform Allowance Act of 1954 inasmuch as the cost of the uniforms authorized had already been included in the estimated cost of that act. On the contrary, this bill should result in reduced costs on a long-term basis because of the provisions which will allow Congress more control over future authorizations or requirements for the wearing of uniforms.

REQUEST FOR LEGISLATION

The executive communication requesting the amendment to Public Law 763 follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 3, 1955.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed is a draft bill which would amend the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act (title IV of Public Law 763, 83d Cong.) to make its benefits potentially available to employees who may be required to wear uniforms under regulations issued after September 1, 1954. I respectfully urge early enactment of the proposed amendment.

Section 404 of Public Law 763 requires the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to provide for uniform administration of title IV. We find, however, that serious inequities among Federal employees will arise if benefits should be initiated under the existing provisions of the law governing eligibility.

Section 402 of the act authorizes appropriations, where necessary and desirable, to pay benefits not exceeding \$100 per annum to any employee who is required by regulations "existing on the date of enactment" of the act or by law to wear a prescribed uniform when on official duty. In some agencies, certain employees, such as guards, fire fighters, and nurses, wear uniforms solely as a matter of custom or tradition, or under oral instruction. Such employees are not eligible for benefits, whereas employees in the same occupations in other agencies are eligible because the wearing of uniforms is prescribed by regulations "existing on the date of enactment" of the act.

I believe the law should be amended to permit agency heads to issue regulations covering, for purposes of the act, employees in any occupations where the wearing of uniforms is deemed necessary and desirable.

A more complete explanation of the need for the proposed amendment is enclosed. Since Congress has not yet made appropriations available for paying benefits, prompt amendment of the act would avoid the inequities among uniformed employees which otherwise would arise when benefits are initiated.

Sincerely yours,

PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE,
Acting Director.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

TITLE IV—UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

SEC. 401. This title may be cited as the "Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act".

SEC. 402. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually to each agency of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia (including Government-owned corporations), upon a showing of the necessity or desirability thereof, an amount not to exceed \$100 multiplied by the number of the employees of such agency who are required by regulation [existing on the date of enactment of this Act] or by law to wear a prescribed uniform in the performance of his or her official duties and who are not being furnished with such uniform. The head of any agency to which any such appropriation is made shall, out of funds made available by such appropriation, (1) furnish to each such employee such uniform at a cost not to exceed \$100 per annum, or (2) pay to each such employee an allowance for defraying the expenses of acquisition of such uniform at such times and in such amounts, not to exceed \$100 per annum, as may be prescribed in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to section 404. Where the furnishing of a uniform or the payment of a uniform allowance is authorized under any other provision of law or regulation existing on the date of enactment of this Act, the head of the agency may in his discretion continue the furnishing of such uniform or the payment of such allowance under such law or regulation, but where a uniform is furnished or allowance paid under any such law or regulation no uniform shall be furnished or allowance paid under this section.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3948

[Report No. 438]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 10, 1955

Mr. TUMULTY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

APRIL 25, 1955

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*

2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 ~~That section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allow-~~

4 ~~ance Act, approved September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), is~~

5 ~~amended by striking from the first sentence thereof the~~

6 ~~words "existing on the date of enactment of this Act".~~

7 *That section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allow-*

8 *ance Act approved September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), is*

9 *amended to read as follows:*

10 *"SEC. 402. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appro-*

1 *appropriated annually by category and amounts specifically set*
2 *forth to each agency of the Government of the United States*
3 *or of the District of Columbia (including Government-owned*
4 *corporations), upon a showing of necessity for requiring*
5 *uniforms, an amount not to exceed \$100 multiplied by the*
6 *number of the employees of such agency who are required by*
7 *regulation or by law to wear a prescribed uniform in the*
8 *performance of his or her official duties and who are not being*
9 *furnished with such uniform. The head of any agency to*
10 *which any such appropriation is made shall, out of funds*
11 *made available by such appropriation, (1) furnish to each*
12 *such employee such uniforms at a cost not to exceed \$100 per*
13 *annum, or (2) pay to each such employee an allowance for*
14 *defraying the expenses of acquisition of such uniforms at such*
15 *times and in such amounts, not to exceed \$100 per annum,*
16 *as may be prescribed in accordance with rules and regulations*
17 *promulgated pursuant to section 404. Where the furnishing*
18 *of a uniform or the payment of a uniform allowance is*
19 *authorized under any other provision of law or regulation*
20 *existing on the date of enactment of this Act, the head of the*
21 *agency may in his discretion continue the furnishing of such*
22 *uniform or the payment of such allowance under such law*
23 *or regulation, but where a uniform is furnished or allowance*
24 *paid under any such law or regulation no uniform shall be*
25 *furnished or allowance paid under this section.*

1 “(b) On and after July 1, 1955, no regulation requir-
2 ing additional categories of employees to wear uniforms shall
3 be enforced unless such employees are furnished uniforms or
4 paid an allowance therefor.

5 “(c) Agency heads will, by February 1 of each year,
6 submit to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees of the
7 House and Senate, respectively, a report covering the number,
8 category, and annual cost of uniforms provided under this
9 section during the previous calendar year, together with a
10 statement providing the same information covering the num-
11 ber, category, and estimated cost of uniforms for which the
12 agency proposes to request funds for the ensuing fiscal year.”

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3948

[Report No. 438]

A BILL

To amend section 402 of the Federal Employees
Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954.

By Mr. TUMULTY

FEBRUARY 10, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil
Service

APRIL 25, 1955

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Com-
mittee of the Whole House on the State of the
Union, and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 29, 1955
For actions of April 28, 1955
84th-1st, No. 70

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate received President's message on low-income farmers, Sen. Aiken and others commended it, and Sen. Humphrey criticized it. Senate committee reported trade agreements bill and Senate made bill its unfinished business. Senate subcommittee ordered reported Interior Department and related agencies appropriation bill. Sen. Neuberger spoke in favor of his bill to provide wheat marketing certificate plan. Senate passed measure for USDA study of tobacco quotas. House announced plan to debate price support bill Tues. and Wed. with final action to be on Wed.

SENATE

1. LOW-INCOME FARMERS. Received the President's message recommending program to aid low-income farmers; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 4409).
Sens. Aiken and others commended "this vital project," and Sen. Aiken stated, "Our goal...should be complete victory over rural poverty" and it should take little legislation and money to implement the proposed program (pp. 4441-2).
Sens. Humphrey and Sparkman criticized the recommendations in the President's message, stating that "it is entirely too little" and "comes rather late" (pp. 4448-53).
2. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1956. The Appropriations Interior Subcommittee ordered favorably reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 5085 (p. D349).
3. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 1, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements (S. Rept. 232) (p. 4416); and this bill was made the unfinished business (p. 4443).
4. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 60, directing the Secretary of Agriculture, not later than July 1, 1955, to submit to Congress a report on

the feasibility, cost, etc., of various types of burley tobacco controls (p. 4442).

5. **WHEAT.** Sen. Neuberger spoke in favor of his bill, S. 1770, to provide for a wheat marketing certificate plan; and stated, "In recent months the deepening agricultural crisis has increasingly occupied the attention of many Members of the Congress" (pp. 4445-7).
6. **PERSONNEL.** Passed without amendment S. 1094, to remove the limitation on the amount of appropriations which may be used by Federal agencies for uniform allowances; and Sen. Johnston inserted his statement on this bill (p. 4433).
7. **RECLAMATION; FORESTS.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 300, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colo.; (S. Rept. 233); and without amendment S. 52, to amend the act to protect scenic values in the Coconino National Forest, Ariz. (S. Rept. 249) (p. 4415).
8. **FARM LOANS.** The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. 654, to extend the direct-loan authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to correspond to the expiration dates provided for guaranteed loans under such title (S. Rept. 243) (p. 4416).
9. **LANDS.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 748, to prohibit the U. S. from acquiring mineral interests in lands acquired by it except when necessary to serve the purpose for which such lands are acquired (S. Rept. 247) (p. 4415); and with amendments S. 265, to amend the acts authorizing agricultural entries under the nonmineral land laws of certain mineral lands in order to increase the limitation with respect to desert entries made under such acts to 320 acres (S. Rept. 251) (p. 4415).
10. **LAND TRANSFER.** Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 107, to permit Federal release of reversionary rights to certain former FHA land to the Vineland School District, Kern County, Calif. (pp. 4433, 4442). This measure will now be sent to the President.
11. **PATENTS.** The Rules and Administration ^{/Committee} reported with amendment S. Res. 92, providing funds for an examination and review of the administration of the Patent Office and of the statutes relating to patents, trade-marks, and copyrights (S. Rept. 239) (p. 4415).
12. **WAR-RISK INSURANCE.** The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 741, to amend title XII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to war-risk insurance, in order to repeal the provision which would terminate authority to provide insurance under such title (S. Rept. 244) (p. 4415).
19. **FOREIGN AID.** Sen. Humphrey discussed U. S. foreign policy, urged the creation of an international food and fiber reserve, and expansion of the technical-assistance program (pp. 4453-9).
20. **SUGAR.** The amendment intended to be proposed by Sen. Magnuson (see Digest #68) to S. 1653, to extend the Sugar Act of 1948 and increase the mainland quotas, would authorize and direct USDA to set aside out of increases in domestic beet sugar quotas a reasonable amount to be used as a reserve for farms on

And in lieu thereof to insert:

SEC. 3. Subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, amounts payable to beneficiaries designated by the member under section 2 of this act shall be paid by the Department or uniformed service concerned. All other payments under this act shall be paid upon settlement by the General Accounting Office. Any payment made under this act shall be a bar to recovery by any other person of any amount so paid.

On page 4, after line 11, to strike out:

SEC. 5. The payment provisions of this act shall be effective only in cases wherein the member's death occurs on or after the first day of the sixth month following the month in which this act is enacted and the following statutory provisions shall have no application in such cases.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

SEC. 5. The payment provisions of this act shall be effective only in cases wherein the member's death occurs on or after the first day of the sixth month following the month in which this act is enacted. The following statutory provisions are repealed as of the effective date of the payment provisions of this act except with respect to the deaths of members occurring prior to such effective date.

And on page 5, after line 15, to strike out:

SEC. 6. The Departments shall take such action as is deemed necessary to notify members of the provisions of this act and of their rights to designate beneficiaries hereunder.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of this act the term "Department" shall mean the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Commerce, or the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, as the case may be, and the terms "uniformed services," "member" and "Secretary" shall have the respective meanings given those terms in section 102 of the Career Compensation act of 1949 (63 Stat. 804), as amended, on the date of enactment of this act, except that "the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare" shall be substituted for "the Federal Security Administrator" in the definition of the term "Secretary."

SEC. 2. In the settlement of the account of any deceased member of the uniformed services or of the National Guard or the Air National Guard, the amount found due therein from the uniformed service of which the decedent was a member shall be paid to the person or persons surviving at the date of death in the following order of precedence:

First, to the beneficiary or beneficiaries named to receive any such amount in a written designation executed by the member and received, prior to his death, in the place designated for such purpose in the regulations of the Department concerned;

Second, if there be no such beneficiary, to the widow or widower of such member;

Third, if there be no beneficiary or surviving spouse, to the child or children of such member, and descendants of deceased children, by representation;

Fourth, if none of the above, to the parents of the member, or the survivor of them; and

Fifth, if there be none of the above, to the duly appointed legal representative of the estate of the deceased member, or if there be none, to the person or persons determined

to be entitled thereto under the laws of the domicile of the deceased member.

SEC. 3. Subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, amounts payable to beneficiaries designated by the member under section 2 of this act shall be paid by the Department or uniformed service concerned. All other payments under this act shall be paid upon settlement by the General Accounting Office. Any payment made under this act shall be a bar to recovery by any other person of any amount so paid.

SEC. 4. Designations of beneficiary under this act, and changes therein, shall be made under regulations promulgated by the Secretaries concerned, and such regulations shall be uniform for all services insofar as practicable: *Provided*, That any designation of beneficiary made for the purposes of any 6 months' death gratuity (including any designation of a person whose right to the gratuity would not depend upon such designation) and heretofore or hereafter received in the Department concerned before the effective date of the payment provisions of this act shall be considered as a designation of beneficiary for the purposes of this act, in the absence of a designation of beneficiary under this act, unless the member making the designation shall have been missing, missing in action, in the hands of a hostile force, or interned in a foreign country during any part of the period between the date of enactment of this act and the effective date thereof as prescribed in section 5 of this act.

SEC. 5. The payment provisions of this act shall be effective only in cases wherein the member's death occurs on or after the first day of the sixth month following the month in which this act is enacted. The following statutory provisions are repealed as of the effective date of the payment provisions of this act, except with respect to the deaths of members occurring prior to such effective date:

(1) The paragraph of the act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 750), which relates to the settlement of accounts of deceased officers and enlisted men of the Army, as amended by the act of December 7, 1944 (58 Stat. 795), and section 4 of the act of February 25, 1946 (60 Stat. 30, 10 U. S. C. 868).

(2) Section 1 of the act of February 25, 1946 (60 Stat. 30), as amended by section 18 of the act of August 4, 1949 (63 Stat. 560, 34 U. S. C. 941a).

(3) The paragraph in section 1 of the act of August 4, 1949 (63 Stat. 531), which relates to the settlement of accounts of deceased officers and enlisted persons of the Coast Guard (14 U. S. C. 466).

(4) Section 507 of the Public Health Service Act, approved July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 711), as amended by section 2 of the act of February 25, 1946 (60 Stat. 30, 42 U. S. C. 225).

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES UNIFORM ALLOWANCE ACT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 226, Senate bill 1094.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1094) to amend section 402 of the Fed-

eral Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), is amended by striking from the first sentence thereof the words "existing on the date of enactment of this act."

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a statement which I have prepared with reference to the bill which has just been passed.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JOHNSTON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

S. 1094 is a technical amendment to the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act approved September 1, 1954. Enactment is necessary in order for the act to be administered in a consistent and equitable manner.

Serious inequities will occur under existing provisions that limit eligibility for the allowance to employees who were required by regulations "existing on the date of enactment" of the act to wear a prescribed uniform. It has been found that many employees wear uniforms solely as a matter of custom, so would not be eligible for the uniform allowance under the restrictive language of the act. S. 1094 would make the benefits potentially available to employees who are required by regulation or law, to wear a uniform. I am confident Congress intended this to be the result when it enacted the Uniform Allowance Act last fall, and therefore I believe there should be no objection to S. 1094 as proposed.

Enactment of S. 1094 will add no cost to the Uniform Allowance Act of 1954 because the cost of the uniforms herein authorized were included in the estimated cost of that act.

RELEASE OF THE REVERSIONARY RIGHTS IN A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND TO THE VINELAND SCHOOL DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 228, House Joint Resolution 107.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 107) to permit the United States of America to release reversionary rights in a 36⁷⁵⁹/₁₀₀₀-acre tract to the Vineland School District of the County of Kern, State of California.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

**NATIONAL DEFENSE STUDY MADE
BY THE STAFF OF THE REPUBLICAN
POLICY COMMITTEE**

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I should like to speak for a few moments regarding something which occurred yesterday. I have various news reports of yesterday's White House press conference. I hold in my hand an item from the Washington Post and Times Herald headed "The Flays GOP Book Blunder."

I have another from the Washington Star, headed "Eisenhower Calls GOP Pamphlet Security Error."

I have another from the New York Herald Tribune, headed "Eisenhower Hits Arms Data Leak—Sees Blunder by Republicans."

I have another one which appeared in the New York Times, giving a detailed report of the press conference, but I do not happen to have the headline.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Will the Senator read the New York Times report carefully?

Mr. BRIDGES. I shall.

Mr. AIKEN. I think he will find that the President does not blame the Senator from New Hampshire for the blunder; he blames those who have been leaking information from the Department of Defense for the past 2 years.

Mr. BRIDGES. The President's reference to the national-defense study made by the staff of the Republican policy committee as a blunder is most unfortunate.

The President's opinion might possibly be explained by his statement that our defense study was called to his attention on the way to the press conference by an aide. The President said:

They (his aides) made me think that there had been a blunder that occurred.

If the President's aides gave him such an opinion, then I say they are very much misinformed.

I offer the flat statement here and now that there is not a single piece of classified information in this defense study. Every item dealing with weapons was carefully cleared with Defense Department officials with whom we conferred and was expressly declared by them to be unclassified. We stated directly that we did not ask for any classified material.

Moreover, practically all of our material dealing with weapons has appeared in public print in newspapers, magazines, service journals, aircraft yearbooks, and other periodicals available to all the public.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. As I understand the purport of the Senator's remarks, if a blunder was made, it was not made by the minority policy committee.

Mr. BRIDGES. The purport of my remarks is to show that the compilation made by the committee was devised in order to give the American people,

Senators, and others, a fair understanding of our defense position, and the information it contained was entirely unclassified. I feel just as strongly about classified material leaking as does anyone else. I have cautioned against it. I have condemned it. I have been a member of the Armed Services Committee, or its predecessor the Military Affairs Committee, for almost 19 years. I have been on the Appropriations Committee and on the Armed Services subcommittee or its predecessor subcommittee of that committee for almost 19 years. I believe I am the only Senator in the Senate today who was among the first four Senators who were approached by President Roosevelt and, in turn, by Secretary Stimson, in connection with providing money to develop the atom bomb, which was the best kept secret in America. I look askance upon anyone who leaks classified material. There is no one who could deplore it more than I do.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I agree with everything the Senator from New Hampshire has said about his service in the Senate and about his high regard for classified information. Is my understanding of the Senator's statement correct that if a blunder was made, it was not made by the Senator's policy committee?

Mr. BRIDGES. It was not made by the committee of which I have the honor to be chairman. I assume, from a reading of the verbatim transcript of the statement that it was made by the President's aides who gave him the information, because the President's sole information on the matter apparently came from his aides.

I wish to give an example. One of the subjects the policy committee booklet discussed was the Nike. This is what our report said about the Nike:

Surface-to-air guided missile used by the Army for antiaircraft defense.

Let us hear what someone else had published months earlier. The U. S. News & World Report of March 11, 1955, said of the Nike:

Seeks out approaching enemy aircraft by radar long before the aircraft can reach target city. Launching sites now being installed around major United States cities, with missiles in "quantity production" at this time.

This is what Newsweek said about the Nike on February 21, 1955:

The Army's sensational rocket-propelled antiaircraft guided missile: Traveling at supersonic speed, "Nike" tracks down, outmaneuvers, and can hit enemy planes 30 miles from its launching platform. Now being installed around United States cities.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in full at this point in my remarks this example of comparisons between material printed in the policy committee booklet and material printed in publications of general circulation.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE NIKE

What policy committee booklet says:
The Nike: "Surface-to-air guided missile used by the Army for antiaircraft defense."
What U. S. News & World Report says March 11, 1955:

The Nike: "Seeks out approaching enemy aircraft by radar long before the aircraft can reach target city. Launching sites now being installed around major United States cities, with missiles in quantity production at this time."

What Newsweek says February 21, 1955:
The Nike: "The Army's sensational rocket-propelled antiaircraft guided missile. Traveling at supersonic speed, 'Nike' tracks down, outmaneuvers, and can hit enemy planes 30 miles from its launching platform. Now being installed around United States cities."

What Newsweek says January 3, 1955:
The Nike: "The Army's supersonic Nike antiaircraft missiles (range 20 miles, speed up to 1,600 miles per hour) are being stockpiled here in impressive quantity for instant shipment to key United States cities in the event of enemy air attack. Meanwhile, the Army is coming along fast with a new-model Nike with a range of 50 miles."

What Newsweek says February 28, 1955:
The Nike: "It's not generally realized how fast guided-missile and antiaircraft batteries are springing up around the United States. Between 14 and 15 major cities will be protected within a short time by 78 missile 'nests.' Next in line is a series of Nike bases to protect strategic points in Alaska."

What the 1954 Aircraft Year Book says:
Caption over picture of the Nike: "Here at home, the Department of Defense announced the Douglas Nike has been deployed as a first line of defense in case of air attack."

"Typical was the Douglas Nike, a pencil-shaped missile named for the famous Winged Victory of Greek mythology, and capable of intercepting and destroying enemy aircraft regardless of evasive action (p. 196)."

"Nike is a two-stage rocket classified as a surface-to-air weapon. It is a dart-like rocket with sharply swept cruciform fins near the nose and similar fins near the after end. It is about 20 feet long and 1 foot in diameter."

"The missile is attached to a booster section which also has stabilizing fins at the base. After a period of initial thrust which attains supersonic speed, the booster portion drops off and a sustaining rocket motor takes over."

"An explosive warhead and electronic guidance equipment also are carried in the body of the basic missile. As a safety measure, the warhead is designed to explode only when in flight."

"The rocket is an integral part of a complex spotting and guidance system which electronically picks up and tracks a target plane and automatically launches a rocket at the proper moment to intercept aircraft."

"Essentially, a defensive weapon, the Nike system provides strategic areas of the United States with a far greater degree of antiaircraft protection than was possible with the more limited ranges and altitudes reached by conventional antiaircraft guns."

"The missile operates effectively regardless of weather conditions or visibility."

"Nike may be employed either from fixed or mobile battery installations. All of its units, except steel launching racks, are housed in all-weather van-type trailers, also designed by Douglas. The entire system is designed to be transportable by air."

"Should enemy aircraft approach a strategic area defended by the Nike system, this would be the sequence of events:

"1. A Nike battery receives information that hostile aircraft are approaching, and radar follows the target automatically."

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 3, 1955
For actions of May 2, 1955
84th-1st, No. 71

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported appropriation bill which includes Forest Service items. House conferees were appointed on USDA appropriation bill. House committee ordered reported bills to donate flour and meal to needy, repeal REA State formula, give CEA subpoena power, authorize land banks to purchase FFMC assets. Senate debated trade agreements bill. Sen. Clements commended tobacco referendum results and spoke in favor of 90% price supports. Sen. Humphrey urged farmers to continue wheat quotas and criticized flexible price supports. Sen. Martin, Pa., introduced and discussed bill to provide more State participation in water projects.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Reps. Whitten, Marshall, Deane, Natcher, Cannon, Andersen, Horan, Vursell, and Taber were appointed House conferees on this bill, H. R. 5239 (p. 4522). The conferees met but did not complete their work (p. D361).
2. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (with an amendment in the nature of a substitute) H. R. 2851, providing for HEW to purchase flour and meal from USDA and donate it to the needy (p. D359).
3. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 3948, to remove the limitation that uniform allowances may be provided only to those who were required to wear uniforms when the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act was passed in 1954 (p. 4527). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Rep. Pelly spoke in favor of immediate passage of a classified pay raise bill (p. 4525).
4. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 2679, to protect scenic values along Oak Creek Canyon in Coconino National Forest, Ariz. (p. 4527). A companion bill, S. 52, has been reported in the Senate.

5. WATER RESOURCES. Passed as reported H. R. 208, consenting to a compact between Ark. and Okla. regarding Arkansas River waters (p. 4529). This bill had been reported earlier in the day with amendment (H. Rept. 463)(p. 4534).
6. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION; COMMODITY EXCHANGES; FARM CREDIT. On Apr. 29 the Agriculture Committee voted to report H. R. 5376, to repeal the State allotment formula for REA; H. R. 4514, to authorize subpoenas under the Commodity Exchange Act; and S. 941, to authorize the Federal land banks to purchase certain remaining assets of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (p. D359).
7. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 1762, to direct sale of a tract of ARS land to Woodward, Okla. (p. D359).
8. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Both Houses received a message from the President recommending U. S. membership in the International Finance Corporation (H. Doc. 152); to Banking and Currency Committees (pp. 4522-3, 4516).
9. COOPERATIVES. Rep. Mason spoke in favor of H. R. 141, to amend the Capper-Volstead Act so as to provide for antitrust actions against large farmer cooperatives under certain circumstances (p. 4533).
10. FHA AUDIT. Received from the Comptroller General a report on the audit of the Farmers' Home Administration; (to Government Operations Committee (p. 4534).
11. CHEESE. Rep. Johnson, Wis., announced that Wisconsin cheese would be served in the Capitol dining rooms (pp. 4524-5).

SENATE

12. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1956. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 5085 (S. Rept. 261)(p. 4472). Attached is a table showing actions relating to FS and ARS. In addition, the committee added \$100,000 for weed control by the Bureau of Land Management. The bill also includes \$400,000 for salt-water research and \$390,000 for the Virgin Islands Corporation. Majority Leader Johnson indicated that the bill will probably be debated this week (pp. 4517-8, 4520).
13. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Began debate on H. R. 1, the trade agreements extension bill; adopted all committee amendments (See Digest 68) en bloc; agreed that the bill, as so amended, would be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment; and adopted a technical, clarifying amendment by Sen. Byrd (pp. 4489-90, 4493-4510, 4512-20).

During debate on this bill Senators Byrd and Thye discussed the provisions to impose quotas on agricultural products under sec. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (pp. 4497-8), Sen. Robertson stated that the cotton-textile industry has little to fear from enactment of the bill (pp. 4506-8), and Sen. Mansfield stated that one of the most important answers to the agricultural surplus problem is an expanded foreign market (pp. 4513-6).
14. TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS; PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Clements stated that the results of the burley tobacco referendum demonstrate "an overwhelming acceptance by the growers of further reductions in acreage," and spoke in favor of 90% price supports on basic commodities (pp. 4483-4). Sen. Barkley commended the burley tobacco farmers on "this magnificent vote" for reduced acreage allotments (pp. 4483-4).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL ACT AMENDMENT OF 1955

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4753) to amend subsection (e) (1) of section 13A of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to change from 2 years to 3 years the standard contained therein with respect to the past affiliations of individuals conducting the management of certain organizations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to see this bill before I approve it; I object.

TRANSPORTATION ON CANADIAN VESSELS TO AND WITHIN ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 948) to provide transportation on Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in southeastern Alaska or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, until June 30, 1956, notwithstanding the provisions of law of the United States restricting to vessels of the United States the transportation of passengers and merchandise directly or indirectly from any port in the United States to another port of the United States, passengers may be transported on Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska, and passengers and merchandise may be transported on Canadian vessels between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in southeastern Alaska or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE TO SALT RIVER AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND POWER DISTRICT OF CERTAIN PROPERTY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1602) to enable the State of Arizona and the town of Tempe, Ariz., to convey to the Salt River Agricultural Improvement and Power District, for use by such district, a portion of certain property heretofore transferred under certain restrictions to such State and town by the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to transfer by quitclaim deed or other appropriate means to the State of Arizona and to

the town of Tempe, Ariz., so much of the right, title, and interest remaining in the United States in and to the following described property, formerly constituting a part of the Papago Saguaro National Monument in Arizona, which was transferred in part to such State and in part to such town pursuant to the act of April 7, 1930 (46 Stat. 142), as supplemented by the act of July 7, 1932 (47 Stat. 646), on the condition that it be used for park, recreation, public convenience, or municipal purposes, as may be necessary to enable such State and town to convey to the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District, a political subdivision of such State, such property as a site for an office building (including facilities and improvements related thereto) to be used by such district:

All that portion of the north half of section 9, township 1 north, range 4 east, Gila and Salt River base and meridian, Arizona, bounded on the north by the south right-of-way line of Van Buren Street, on the east by the right-of-way of the State of Arizona at the intersection of Washington Boulevard and Van Buren Street, on the south by the north right-of-way line of Washington Boulevard and on the west by a line parallel to and fifty feet east of a line described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the center line of East Washington Boulevard from which point the north and south midsection line of said section 9 bears south 81 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds east a distance of 554.5 feet; thence north 21 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds east a distance of 1,116.12 feet to a point; thence on a curve to the right, having a radius of 655.73 feet, a distance of 198.57 feet, as measured along the arc of said curve, to a point; thence north 38 degrees 58 minutes east a distance of 96.74 feet to a point; thence on a curve to the left having a radius of 221.5 feet a distance of 153.51 feet, as measured along the arc of said curve, to a point; thence north 00 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds west a distance of 210.2 feet to a point on the center line of East Van Buren Street from which the point of intersection of said center line of East Van Buren Street and the north-south midsection line of said section 9 bears north 33 degrees 51 minutes west a distance of 160.98 feet.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO PROTECT SCENIC VALUES ALONG OAK CREEK CANYON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2679) to amend the act to protect scenic values along Oak Creek Canyon and certain tributaries thereof within the Coconino National Forest, Ariz.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of May 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 75; 16 U. S. C., 1952 edition, 482n and the following), is hereby amended by adding the following section:

"Sec. 4. The provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of this act are extended to the following-described lands within the Coconino National Forest, Coconino and Yavapai Counties, Ariz.:

"Sections 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and the southwest quarter of section 25, township 18 north, range 4 east;

"Sections 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and the east half of the east half of section 29, township 18 north, range 5 east;

"Sections 18, 19, 29, 30, 31, and 32, township 18 north, range 6 east;

"Sections 1 to 36, inclusive, township 17 north, range 5 east;

"Sections 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and all of section 8 except the southeast quarter, township 17 north, range 6 east;

"Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24, township 16 north, range 5 east;

"Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, township 16 north, range 6 east, Gila and Salt River Base and meridian: *Provided, however,* That as applied to any lands described in this section, the word 'hereinafter' in sections 1 and 2 of this act, and the words 'date of the enactment of this act' in section 3, shall be deemed to relate to the date of the enactment of this section 4."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNIFORM ALLOWANCES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3948) to amend section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill, S. 1094, and substitute it for the House bill.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), is amended by striking from the first sentence thereof the words "existing on the date of enactment of this act."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 3948) was laid on the table.

FURNISHING SUBSISTENCE AND QUARTERS TO EMPLOYEES OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4936) to authorize the furnishing of subsistence and quarters without charge to employees of the Corps of Engineers engaged on floating-plant operations.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the act of March 5, 1928, employees of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, engaged on floating-plant operations may be furnished subsistence and/or quarters on vessels without charge whenever messing and/or quartering are determined to be equitable to the employees and to be necessary in the public interest in connection with such operations. Any such subsistence and quarters shall be furnished in accordance with standards prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' BONDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4778) to provide for the purchase of bonds to cover postmasters, officers, and employees of the Post Office Department, contractors with the Post Office Department, mail clerks of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I note the presence on the floor of the author of the report, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS]. I have one question I should like to address to the gentleman. In his opinion does this in any way make possible favoritism to be shown by the Postmaster General in the new authority which it gives to him?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, answering that inquiry, it does not. That question came up in the hearing of the subcommittee and we checked into it. We found that existing law requires advertising for competitive bids in matters of this kind. Inasmuch as it is already in the law, we decided there was no point in putting a provision in this bill merely to confirm an existing provision of law. We did refer to it in the committee report, on page 2, in the paragraph which is headed "Statement." The last sentence in that paragraph reads as follows:

Such purchases will be subject to existing requirements of law governing official and penal bonds (title 6, U. S. C.) and to the standard requirement of advertising for public purchases (41 U. S. C., sec. 5).

Mr. Speaker, I understand, however, that there is a member of another committee who wanted to ask that this bill go over without prejudice this morning in order that his committee might make some study of the entire question.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I am very appreciative of the explanation just given by the gentleman. I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this matter go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PAYMENT OF MONEY ORDERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4817) relating to the payment of money orders.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following acts or parts of acts are hereby repealed:

(a) Section 4 of the act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107), as amended and codified in section 730 of title 39, United States Code.

(b) That part of the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 416), as amended and codified in section 731 of title 39, United States Code.

(c) Section 12 of the act of June 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 1229), as codified in section 725k of title 31, United States Code.

(d) Section 5 of the act of March 3, 1883, as amended and codified in section 718 of title 39, United States Code.

SEC. 2. No money order heretofore or hereafter issued shall be paid after 6 years from the last day of the month of original issue. Claims for unpaid money orders shall be forever barred unless received by the Post Office Department within such 6-year period. Any excess of funds accrued because of money orders remaining unpaid may be transferred to postal revenues at such times and in such amounts as the Postmaster General shall determine. The records of the Post Office Department shall serve as the basis for adjudicating claims for payment of money orders after 1 year from the last day of the month of issue of such money orders.

SEC. 3. Section 2 of this act shall take effect on the first day of the sixth calendar month beginning after the date of its enactment.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 6, strike out "6" and insert in lieu thereof "20."

Page 2, line 9, strike out "6-year" and insert in lieu thereof "20-year."

Page 2, beginning with line 15, strike out "after 1 year from the last day of the month of issue of such money orders."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF AN INEQUITY IN THE PAY OF CERTAIN POSTAL EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4659) to amend section 16 of the act entitled "An act to adjust the salaries of postmasters, supervisors, and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department," approved October 24, 1951 (65 Stat. 632; 39 U. S. C. 876c).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 16 of the act entitled "An act to adjust the salaries of postmasters, supervisors, and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department," approved October 24, 1951 (65 Stat. 632; 39 U. S. C. 876c), is amended by inserting after the period at the end thereof a sentence to read as follows: "On and after June 30, 1952, postmasters, officers, and employees covered by this act may be paid the compensation prescribed for their grade and position."

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed or interpreted to reduce the pay of any employee.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 8, strike out "June 30, 1952" and insert in lieu thereof "July 1, 1952."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAKING PERMANENT THE INCREASE IN RETIRED PAY TO FORMER LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3486) to amend the act increasing the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service in order to make such increase permanent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over for the moment, and that we pass to the next calendar number and take up S. 37, which is similar to the House bill.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to increase the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service," approved August 27, 1954 (68 Stat. 878), is amended by deleting the following: "And provided further, That the increases provided herein shall terminate, without subsequent resumption, on July 30, 1955."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar bill (H. R. 3486) was laid on the table.

ELIMINATION OF OATHS ON INSPECTION DOCUMENTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4646) to amend section 4421 of the Revised Statutes, in order to remove the requirements as to certifying under oath certain certificates of inspection, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4421 of the Revised Statutes (46 U. S. C. 399), is amended to read as follows:

"4421. When the inspection of a steam vessel is completed and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating approves the vessel and her equipment throughout, he shall make and subscribe a certificate to that effect. He shall deliver such certificate to the master or owner of the vessel to which it relates, shall keep one copy thereof on file in his office, and shall deliver one copy to the official who is performing the duties of the collector or other chief officer of the customs of the district in which such inspection has been made, who shall keep the same on file in his office. If the Secretary refuses to grant a certificate of approval, he shall make a statement in writing and sign the same, giving the reasons for his disapproval. Upon such inspection and approval the Secretary shall also make and subscribe a temporary certificate, which shall set forth substantially the fact of such inspection and approval, and shall deliver the same to the master or owner of the vessel and shall keep a copy thereof on file in his office. The said temporary certificate shall be carried and exposed by vessels in the same manner as is provided in section 4423 for the regular certificate, and the form thereof and the

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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated price support bill. House committee ordered reported bill for Federal loans for non-Federal reclamation projects. Senate debated trade agreements bill. Sen. Symington criticized Mo. ASC committee. Sen. Aiken introduced and discussed bill to cooperate with States in reforestation.

HOUSE

1. PRICE SUPPORTS. Began debate on H. R. 12, to provide for 90% price supports on basic commodities. General debate was concluded, and the bill is to be read for amendment today. (pp. 4539-94.)
2. PERSONNEL. Agreed to H. Con. Res. 121, requesting the President to return for correction S. 1094, to clarify the Federal Employees' Uniform Allowance Act (pp. 4594-5).
3. CCC CLAIMS. Transferred from the Agriculture Committee to the Banking and Currency Committee H. R. 2137, 2872, 2007, 694, and 646, to relieve from CCC claims persons who innocently purchase converted fungible goods (p. 4594).
4. RESERVE MANPOWER. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5297, the military reserve manpower bill (p. 4538).
5. ANIMAL DISEASE. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 4576, to provide for certain indemnity payments in Iowa on account of vesicular exanthema which could not be made because of a technicality (p. D367).
6. DROUGHT RELIEF. The Agriculture Committee considered but postponed action on H. R. 4176, to provide that feed furnished in disaster areas shall be made available for working stock and hogs (p. D367).

7. CIVIC AUDITORIUM. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 1825, creating a commission to plan a D. C. civic auditorium (p.4609).
8. RECLAMATION; LOANS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 5881, to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal reclamation projects and for non-Federal cooperation in Federal projects (p. D368).
9. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. The Rules Committee ordered reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 2126, to expand the salt-water research program (p. D368).
10. IMPORTS. The Ways and Means Committee ordered reported H. R. 5560, making permanent the existing privilege of free importation of personal and household goods under Government orders, and H. R. 5675, continuing through June 1958 the suspension of import taxes on copper (p. D369).
11. POSTAL PAY. The conferees agreed to report a revised version of S. 1, the postal pay bill (pp. D369-70).
12. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The revision of H. R. 2851, as ordered reported by the House Agriculture Committee, provides as follows: Requires CCC to make available to HEW, for providing emergency assistance to the needy, agricultural commodities and products (including cereals and cereal products) acquired through price support operations. Authorizes CCC to pay processing and other charges up to the time of delivery to central locations in States. Upon certifications of the Labor Department and the Governors as to need, directs HEW to make such commodities and products available to State agencies. Provides that CCC make Sec. 416 commodities available without compensation and that HEW reimburse CCC for other commodities at the acquisition cost or current support price (whichever is lower) plus the costs of processing, etc. Provides that CCC expenditures under this bill may be made in advance of appropriations and shall be entered as accounts receivable.
13. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. H. Doc. 150 (Apr. 28) is a proposed increase in the amount of \$300,000 in the limitation on expenses (to provide for additional staff and other expenses required for a growing workload) for the fiscal year 1956 for the Export-Import Bank of Washington.
14. SOIL CONSERVATION. The amendments by Sen. Holland and others to H. R. 1573, to repeal the ACP-acreage allotments tie-in, (see Digest 71), would exempt from the present ACP-acreage allotments tie-in farmers harvesting corn for ensilage, wheat in an amount not in excess of 15 acres, a commodity or a crop on which producers have rejected marketing quotas in a referendum, or peanuts for seed to be used for the raising of peanuts for hogs. The amendments would also require applicants to establish their eligibility for payments in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe by regulation.

SENATE

15. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Continued debate on H. R. 1, the trade agreements extension bill (pp. 4620-1, 4631, 4634-43, 4645-97), and agreed to limit debate on bill and that no nongermane amendment will be received (p. 4621). Sens. Beall, Morse, O'Mahoney, and Humphrey submitted amendments to be proposed to this bill.

During debate on this bill Sen. Malone stated that "H. R. 1 is an economic Yalta," and that, "Farmers, too,...will be an early target of the global free trade agency, as will producers of milk, butter, cheese, and other farm commodities" (pp. 4648-51). Sen. Malone also spoke in favor of giving

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 121

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 3, 1955

Mr. Dowdy submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That the President of the United States is
3 requested to return to the Senate the enrolled bill (S.
4 1094) to amend section 402 of the Federal Employees
5 Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954. If
6 and when said bill is returned by the President, the action of
7 the Presiding Officers of the two Houses in signing said bill
8 shall be deemed rescinded; and the Secretary of the Senate
9 is authorized and directed, in the reenrollment of said bill,
10 to make the following correction:

11 Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in
12 lieu thereof the following: "That section 402 of the Fed-

1 eral Employees Uniform Allowance Act approved Septem-
2 ber 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), is amended to read as follows:

3 “SEC. 402. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appro-
4 priated annually by category and amounts specifically set
5 forth to each agency of the Government of the United States
6 or of the District of Columbia (including Government-
7 owned corporations), upon a showing of necessity for re-
8 quiring uniforms, an amount not to exceed \$100 multiplied
9 by the number of the employees of such agency who are
10 required by regulation or by law to wear a prescribed uni-
11 form in the performance of his or her official duties and who
12 are not being furnished with such uniform. The head of any
13 agency to which any such appropriation is made shall, out
14 of funds made available by such appropriation (1) furnish to
15 each such employee such uniforms at a cost not to exceed
16 \$100 per annum, or (2) pay to each such employee an
17 allowance for defraying the expenses of acquisition of such
18 uniforms at such times and in such amounts, not to exceed
19 \$100 per annum, as may be prescribed in accordance with
20 rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to section 404.
21 Where the furnishing of a uniform or the payment of a
22 uniform allowance is authorized under any other provision of
23 law or regulation existing on the date of enactment of this
24 Act, the head of the agency may in his discretion continue
25 the furnishing of such uniform or the payment of such allow-

1 ance under such law or regulation, but where a uniform is
2 furnished or allowance paid under any such law or regulation
3 no uniform shall be furnished or allowance paid under this
4 section.

5 “(b) On and after July 1, 1955, no regulation requir-
6 ing additional categories of employees to wear uniforms shall
7 be enforced unless such employees are furnished uniforms or
8 paid an allowance therefor.

9 “(c) Agency heads will, by February 1 of each year,
10 submit to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees of
11 the House and Senate, respectively, a report covering the
12 number, category, and annual cost of uniforms provided
13 under this section during the previous calendar year, to-
14 gether with a statement providing the same information
15 covering the number, category, and estimated cost of uni-
16 forms for which the agency proposes to request funds for the
17 ensuing fiscal year.’ ”

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Requesting the President to return the enrolled bill (S. 1094) to amend section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954.

By Mr. DOWDY

MAY 3, 1955

Considered and agreed to

on high qualities and low qualities of the same commodity. If the CCC would begin to move its holdings into world trade on a competitive-bid basis, the real differences between various grades and classes and the various qualities would then show up, and would provide a strong basis for the Congress and the Department to make a proper spread between the various grades and qualities of a given commodity.

As you well know, our losses have largely come from inferior grades of the various commodities, for which there has never been a substantial market at any high price.

Recently I have noted suggestions that American farmers be required to vote for reduced price supports in order to get increased cotton acreage. While, perhaps, it is not so intended, this would amount to putting a gun on the cotton farmers to make them agree with the Department's desire to reduce price supports, in order to get a change in departmental policy.

The Department, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, now has authority to sell the cotton on hand in world trade through our own exporters. As both you and I have pointed out, failure to use that authority has resulted in an umbrella over world prices, with United States cotton acreage moving overseas.

The failure to offer for sale at competitive prices results in such cotton being held and counted to reduce cotton acreage. If cotton on hand is sold, that of itself will help to increase cotton acreage.

To demand that the farmers agree to reduced price supports in order to get the Department of Agriculture to sell is wholly unjustified. The Department, in recent months, has agreed it has authority to sell. It has agreed to the ill effects of not selling. The Department has agreed that it is their determination which prevents sale in world trade at competitive prices.

The price support level is to offset high American cost, and to help assure American farmers a fair share of the national income. To demand that supports be reduced, particularly where departmental officials now admit the bad effects of not selling stocks on hand at truly competitive prices, is wholly untenable and should not be permitted.

I personally believe that the price support level with regard to cotton is essential to offset high American costs. I am convinced that a reduction in the price support level, without other controls, would not tend to reduce the quantity of cotton produced; but actually, in the absence of other controls, more commodities would be planted to offset the monetary loss in price.

May I again respectfully submit that now, since the Department so clearly sees the ill effects of not selling in world trade on a competitive price basis, there is no reasonable basis let for the Department not to change its policy, since it has full authority under the law to sell competitively and thereby correct the situation now existing. As I see it, there are no problems which could come therefrom which could not be met by the Department under existing law, or under such changes in the law as might be essential, if the Department would only so recommend to the Congress.

May I assure you these suggestions and statements are made in complete good faith and because of my firm convictions. I trust you will accept them in the same good faith and that they will have the attention and consideration of the Department.

With very best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
Member of Congress.

We must not lose track of the fact that in providing for the caretakers of the soil we protect ourselves.

WHILE THE GOVERNMENT AIDS OTHERS, IT REDUCES EFFORTS AT HOME

While speeches are being made on conservation, funds for soil conservation are being reduced by the President's budget. The conservation job is being pushed back on the individual farmers, when their income is decreasing and their costs are rising. The job is being put back on the States, though those with the greatest problems are least able to pay.

While our President speaks of providing farm commodities to the needy peoples of the world, our own school-lunch program is cut. While we provide money to the world for their economic improvement, the same United States commodities are being held off world markets, to give such markets to operators in foreign countries. While American tenant farmers are being cut back in acreage to the point of being without a means of livelihood and thousands of others are reduced to a gross annual income of less than \$1,000, we are promoting the increased production of the same commodities throughout the world—at least 1 million bales per year increase in foreign cotton production—not only by providing an umbrella over world prices, but by grants of American dollars as well.

PROVISION FOR THE FUTURE

It has been said, "The world is never more than 1 year ahead of starvation." In our country we have had great abundance through the years. Now we know we are gaining population at the rate of 3 million a year. We must, in self defense, if we hope to maintain our present high standard of living, see to it that a reasonable part of what is taken out of the land is put back; and that will be done only as income received exceeds cost of production.

Protections for industry and labor are going to continue and since that is true we must see to it that agriculture, the source of all wealth returns to the head table too, for the good of the Nation.

The farmer must have price, but he must have volume as well.

Remember, the only source of real wealth is the land. Your income and the future of our Nation, as well, is tied to the farm income.

If we leave to our children and children's children a fertile land, with timber restored, our soil erosion stopped, and our streams harnessed, with our natural resources intact, they will make it fine. On the other hand, we could leave them all the money in the world but leave the a worn-out land and they will have nothing on which to build. Remember, the cost of producing food and fiber on the farm is going to be paid—either by those who use the products of the soil or by the land from which it comes. Forty percent of our land has paid that price in the past. Today with an ever-increasing population, we don't have the land to spare. There will likely be no Marshall plan or foreign aid law like our Public Law 480 if our country should ever be worn out as are most of the old countries of Asia we aid today.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, my farm neighbors are watching the conduct of the Congress. They are interested in the outcome of this bill. They are interested because they believe that this is a decisive point in the history of agricultural legislation. It is a battle of more than the philosophy of rigid versus flexible prices. They know a coalition of those who have been traditionally and historically opposed to price support programs, joined by a small segment of the Congress who actually believe in a flexible program, can defeat this bill. They know that the so-called flexible program means a sliding downward of the price of things they sell.

One result can be a discrediting of a price support program on the part of the Federal Government. We continually hear discussed the term that we must return to the farmer a free market. Implying that if we remove regulations, which the Congress has passed to protect him and his family from the whims of economic society, this will return to him certain inherent rights. I have listened to the debate. I am not certain what is implied by these freedoms so glibly explained by some of my colleagues. Does it mean a freedom that places upon his back a mortgage for lack of income? Is it freedom to deprive his children dental and medical care? Is it freedom to deprive his children of an adequate education? Is it freedom to deprive a mother and housewife of the conveniences of a modern home? Does anyone believe that farmers alone can survive in an economic society in competition with labor and industry, both of which have learned that free enterprise as it is proposed for agriculture only leads to chaos and bankruptcy.

A great President of this United States once said, "This country cannot exist half slave and half free." A farmer cannot exist in a society where he is unprotected in relation to other groups who are protected. I am one of those who believes that a farmer would be in a comparatively good economic position if he existed in a society where all were competing under a so-called free enterprise basis. I believe that this kind of a society exists only in a dream world. Labor and industry are not going to forego the special privileges they enjoy to go on that basis.

Some of my colleagues who talk so glibly about a free enterprise system resist it to the utmost for industry in their areas. If the farmer finds himself priced out of the world market he ought to be told what price he could receive if his products would move into the market.

Every time he pulls a watch from his pocket to look at the time, he knows that he is paying more than the world price because of the protection given the American watch industry. Other commodities he uses are priced above the world market prices because of duties, import quotas, and other schemes for protection. Must he be the only segment of our society to dispose of his

commodities on the basis of world prices and purchase the necessities of life on an artificial, legislative, protective price?

My farm neighbors know that the bill today is a step on a road that we are going to take as far as farm legislation is concerned. Either we are going to take a step in the direction of plentiful, bountiful supply of food and fiber in an expanding economy, or we are going to accept a retreat from that viewpoint to lower prices, less security in a declining economy—an economy where a survival of fittest could be termed more of a cat-and-dog fight.

The farmer of this country knows that if this Congress does not find an answer to full protection in an expanding economy that the wooden shoes of peasantry are waiting for him on his doorstep.

It is not a matter of a bill before us being perfect or imperfect. A good piece of legislation can be ruined by poor administration. We certainly have seen it in the conduct of the Department of Agriculture under Secretary Benson where more money by some \$400 million is lost in 2 years than was lost in the preceding 20 years. Farmers are not the only ones who have expanded their production. Industry expanded its production under price assurances and guaranties that paid it handsomely. We hear of the losses of the support price programs of the Department of Agriculture; we hear little of the losses taken by the Defense Department in selling war materials at about 5 cents on the dollar. I have been informed that the Defense Department lost approximately \$3½ billion through disposal of materials this last fiscal year. I have been informed that they expect to lose about \$2 billion a year for several years to come. Industry and labor are not concerned about this item. I am not concerned because I believe the security of this country to be worth the price we are paying. I do feel that some of my colleagues who are representing districts where industry is protected by this policy might apply the same yardstick to the farmer. I have heard no one imply that these guaranties and assurances to industry are socialism. Why then attempt to pin this label on to the hard-working farmer and his family?

The United States of America is going to be stronger if we have a strong, healthy agricultural economy and if our rural people continue to be the strong sturdy stock that cleared the land and tilled the soil. The same sturdiness that stood behind the stone fences at Lexington and Concord Bridge still flows through the veins of these people and will as long as they have an opportunity to live in a society that gives them an equal opportunity to raise their families in economic equality with other groups. We in the Congress deserve to give them this opportunity to do those things for themselves that they are entitled to do. I hope this Congress chooses the road ahead and does not take the backward step. I have firm faith in the American people and particularly in the American farmer.

We will continue to expand and grow. We will move ahead in building a greater country. I am hopeful that the Ameri-

can farmer will continue to take an active part in that growth. The Congress can provide part of the answer in passing this bill.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER].

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with my colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] in repeating my support of this legislation in the last session and I will again support this legislation tomorrow in the interest of the many farmers I represent in the Third Congressional District of Minnesota.

(Mr. COOLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend remarks he made in Committee of the Whole.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph (6) of subsection (d) of section 101, of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "the level of support to cooperators shall be 90 percent of the parity price for the 1955, 1956, and 1957 crops of any basic agricultural commodity with respect to which producers have not disapproved marketing quotas."

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SIKES, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 12) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, with respect to price supports for basic commodities, had come to no resolution thereon.

REREFERENCE OF CERTAIN BILLS

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture be discharged from further consideration of the following bills: H. R. 2137, H. R. 2872, H. R. 2007, H. R. 694, H. R. 646, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES UNIFORM ALLOWANCE ACT

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (H. Con. Res. 121).

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the United States is requested to return to the Senate the enrolled bill (S. 1094) to amend section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved September 1, 1954. If and when said bill is returned by the President, the action of the Presiding Officers of the two Houses in signing said bill shall be deemed rescinded; and the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and di-

rected, in the reenrollment of said bill, to make the following correction:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act approved September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 402. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually by category and amounts specifically set forth to each agency of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia (including Government-owned corporations), upon a showing of necessity for requiring uniforms, an amount not to exceed \$100 multiplied by the number of the employees of such agency who are required by regulation or by law to wear a prescribed uniform in the performance of his or her official duties and who are not being furnished with such uniform. The head of any agency to which any such appropriation is made shall, out of funds made available by such appropriation (1) furnish to each such employee such uniforms at a cost not to exceed \$100 per annum, or (2) pay to each such employee an allowance for defraying the expenses of acquisition of such uniforms at such times and in such amounts, not to exceed \$100 per annum, as may be prescribed in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to section 404. Where the furnishing of a uniform or the payment of a uniform allowance is authorized under any other provision of law or regulation existing on the date of enactment of this act, the head of the agency may in his discretion continue the furnishing of such uniform or the payment of such allowance under such law or regulation, but where a uniform is furnished or allowance paid under any such law or regulation no uniform shall be furnished or allowance paid under this section.

"(b) On and after July 1, 1955, no regulation requiring additional categories of employees to wear uniforms shall be enforced unless such employees are furnished uniforms or paid an allowance therefor.

"(c) Agency heads will, by February 1 of each year, submit to the Post Office and Civil Service Committees of the House and Senate, respectively, a report covering the number, category, and annual cost of uniforms provided under this section during the previous calendar year, together with a statement providing the same information covering the number, category, and estimated cost of uniforms for which the agency proposed to request funds for the ensuing fiscal year."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. MARTIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain if there are any changes in the language in this bill and the bill previously passed?

Mr. DOWDY. The bill that was passed last year for uniform allowances required that the regulations had to be existing on the date of the enactment of the act, requiring the wearing of the uniform before they could be bought. There were some 25,000 employees who were wearing uniforms under oral regulations. This bill is to remedy that situation. The bill reported by our committee placed some safeguards in it.

Mr. CRETILLA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN. I yield.

Mr. CRETILLA. Has this change been discussed in the committee?

Mr. DOWDY. What we are offering in this resolution is the bill that was reported by our committee. Through a

cross-up in signals yesterday it was substituted for the words of the Senate bill.

Mr. CRETELLA. We have an executive session of the committee on Thursday. Would it not be well to reconsider this matter at that time?

Mr. DOWDY. Our committee reported this very bill.

Mr. CRETELLA. With the changes?

Mr. DOWDY. The very words here is the bill that was reported by our committee.

Mr. CRETELLA. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MARTIN. I understand the ranking minority Member is agreeable to this action?

Mr. DOWDY. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMERCIAL AIR TRANSPORTATION

(Mr. JARMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have noted in the past few weeks some recent developments in commercial air transportation which I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues. My purpose in doing this is to inform them of these developments and to give whatever encouragement and support this body can to the airlines in this latest attempt on their part to improve their service by solving what I happen to know has been a very troublesome and trying problem to them for many years.

What I want to bring to my colleagues' attention is the problem of dealing with the "no show" passenger. This is the fellow who calls an airline for a reservation, has it confirmed, everything is in order for his flight, and then just never bothers to show up or to call the airline again to cancel his space. Those of us who have traveled very much by air know that every now and again we run into situations in which space is very hard to get and calls for reservations have to be made reasonably well in advance. It seems to me that this is inevitable. The one thing that is not inevitable, however, is the lack of courtesy and consideration for others which is exhibited by the "no show" in tying up a seat which he never uses. This is obviously one of the big reasons for the difficulty which we occasionally experience in getting a reservation on a plane. It is the reason we often have our name on a waiting list for a trying day or two and, further, sometimes have to go out to the airport on a purely stand-by basis in the hope that seats will open at the last minute. In other words, purely out of lack of consideration the "no show" is making your problems and mine, as average passengers, difficult and is, himself, paying no penalty whatsoever. Now, it is perfectly obvious that this is not fair to you and to me. It is also unfair to the airlines because there are occa-

sions when this results in planes going out with a certain number of empty seats although so far as the company knew that flight was completely sold out, and this is of direct interest to us from the point of view of the Government, because the amount of money which an airline can make obviously determines the subsidy needs which may arise.

In short, anything that can be done to overcome this problem and to cure the lack of courtesy and the thoughtlessness on the part of a few travelers should be encouraged.

Now, the reason I come to make these few remarks today is that I have noted the recent decision of the Air Traffic Conference—an organization of the scheduled airlines dealing with traffic and sales matters—to eliminate the reconfirmation rule. This rule was proposed several years ago as a new attempt to deal with the "no show" problem. I may say that I was in hearty sympathy with that attempt, I make no criticism of the airlines either for trying it or abandoning it, and I am just very regretful that it did not solve the problem. The whole trouble was that it turned out to present other difficulties—largely through passengers who had every intention of taking the trip on which they had made reservations just simply forgetting, quite honestly, to reconfirm their space within the time limits which were set for that. I am sure this caused annoyance and irritation in many cases. So, the quite honest attempt to solve the problem just ran into too many unexpected difficulties.

Thus, the problem remains, and my intent today is to let our air transport industry, which has made some very fine progress in recent years, know that it has adherents and backing in whatever new steps it may take cooperatively. I know that various alternatives have been suggested. One of the principal ones has been a penalty charge made against a "no show" passenger. Actually, when I stated above that such "no show" suffered no penalty today, I should have qualified the statement to this extent: On the coach flights of some of the carriers, and perhaps on all of them, the "no show" passenger forfeits 25 percent of the cost of his ticket. It has been suggested from time to time that this penalty should be extended to all flights, and I must say there is some justification for this proposal. At first blush, it may seem quite onerous, but the experience with the coach service has been that the number of "no shows" on those flights has been consistently lower than on first-class flights, and I understand that such a "no show" service charge has worked out very well—without undue passenger disgruntlement—on various of the European airlines.

Of course, it is obvious that the imposition of such a charge gives a passenger a strong, added reason to use his ticket, and one of the interesting factors has been that passenger complaints about such a charge seem to have been relatively infrequent. I am told that passenger objections to such a charge are minimal in comparison to the frequent irritations caused by the

reconfirmation plan. No doubt this is due in part to the fact that the "no show" service charge affects the fewest passengers; that is, those that actually do not show up. In view of this fact there is every reason to believe that such a program might have good prospects for success.

I do not mean to take the position of a proponent of such a measure, because I simply do not know that much about airline traffic and sales problems, and do not pretend to. All sorts of modifications of such a plan might be suggested. I know that the airlines have considered a number of different ticketing plans for instance, and some very forward-looking ideas have been put forth for actual delivery of the tickets to the customers either by means of mail, Western Union, through a delivery system jointly sponsored by the various airlines serving a given community, and a number of other plans. Actually, it would seem to me that something along those lines might be a great advance in customer service if it is feasible for the airlines in other respects. But the main point I want to make is that I think the industry deserves some commendation for attempting to deal with this matter. I should hate to see the airlines fail to do so, however, and would be very disappointed if they could not agree on some new attempt to correct the situation.

AN AMERICAN PLEDGE

(Mr. HIESTAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, as further evidence of the spontaneous spiritual renaissance now sweeping this Republic, a number of citizens of Sierra Madre, Calif., have been meeting quietly at the home of Col. Walter Thurber, for the purpose of formulating an American pledge. Composed of men from various religions and both major political parties, the ideals set forth in the pledge will be the basis of several public meetings scheduled for the coming months. A major meeting is planned for the evening of Memorial Day in the city school auditorium.

Others who have worked with Colonel Thurber on it are Charles E. Louk, James Wolfe, Arthur F. Fox, A. E. Morgan, Stanley Schilberg, Graham Patterson, William Bowers, Dr. Milton Valois, David Allen, Dr. Frederick Whitney, Harry Lange, and Tom Schwartz.

In my judgment, the pledge deserves a place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and if well disseminated, could provide inspiration for millions.

AN AMERICAN PLEDGE

Believing, as did the Founding Fathers of this Republic, in the power of united prayer and the open affirmation of faith in Almighty God, I, as a citizen of Sierra Madre, Calif., join with my neighbors in the following pledge:

1. To encourage the opening with prayer of meetings of organizations with which I am associated.
2. To encourage in the home, daily expressions of gratitude to God through words of grace at the table or in family prayer—or both—in order that our young people may

have no misconception as to our devotion to the Divine Creator of the universe.

3. With my neighbors, to avail ourselves of our priceless freedom to join together in prayer, to demonstrate its efficacy as an invulnerable common bond and a potent weapon in a world threatened by the ungodly and destructive forces of communism.

4. To, in all ways, make silent or audible prayer a vital and spontaneous part of my daily program of living as a return to the humility and the basic spiritual ideals which made this Nation strong and great.

We warmly commend our Chief Executive, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, for opening his inaugural address with a prayer of his own composing and for directing that meetings of his Cabinet and Security Council be opened with prayer. Further evidence of our return, as a people, to the basic spiritual concepts of our Founding Fathers is seen in the opening of rooms for prayer and meditation in our National Capitol and in the home office of the United Nations.

On all these things we invoke the blessings of Almighty God.

POLAND'S CONSTITUTION DAY

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENTLEY] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks regarding this anniversary of free Poland in the RECORD immediately following my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, on this date of May 3, which I understand is Poland's Constitution Day and free Poland's national holiday, I gladly rise to join my colleagues and proclaim that the administration's announced hope for peaceful liberation of the enslaved peoples behind the Iron Curtain is as strong as it ever was.

To substantiate this statement, I would like at this time to read a letter dated December 16, 1954, from the State Department which sets forth specifically the policy of this Government and this administration toward the enslaved peoples of East Europe who are now behind the Iron Curtain:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 16, 1954.

The Honorable ALVIN M. BENTLEY,
Owosso, Mich.

DEAR MR. BENTLEY: I refer to your request, in connection with recent developments, concerning the policy of this Government toward the captive peoples of Eastern Europe.

During the past 2 years this Government has issued, or subscribed to, a number of public statements indicating that it is not reconciled to the present fate of those peoples; that it will not be a party to any arrangement or treaty confirming or prolonging their subjection to Soviet despotism; and that it seeks by peaceful means conditions permitting these enslaved national groups to recover genuine freedom and independence.

Recently in a speech reviewing United State foreign policy before the 33d annual 4-H Club Congress at Chicago, the Secretary spoke of our efforts in the realistic pursuit of peace and at the same time of our action in many ways to sustain the hope of freedom among the captive peoples. As of particular relevance in this connection, he

stated that "the scope of conferences with the Soviet Government is necessarily limited by our attitude toward the captive peoples, for the Soviets know that we will not make any deal which would condone and perpetuate the captivity of men and nations." The principles enunciated in this speech show that our objective remains unchanged, namely, to work in all peaceful ways for the creation of a Europe in which the captive peoples will again enjoy governments as well as social and economic institutions of their own free choice.

Sincerely yours,
THURSTON B. MORTON,
Assistant Secretary.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that this should effectively dispose of the argument that a policy of coexistence is to be or should be adopted by this Government, a policy which would, in effect, tend to confirm the present unhappy situation on the part of the captive peoples. I rejoice that this Government is still committed to a policy of peaceful liberation of the Iron Curtain countries and hope that this will be a bipartisan policy which will be pursued by this Government until the liberation itself becomes a reality rather than a dream.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I also desire to read the text of a letter dated April 15, 1955, and received by me from the Polish American Congress, the outstanding organization of Polish Americans in this country:

POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS, INC.,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1955.

The Honorable ALVIN M. BENTLEY,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. BENTLEY: Since the earlier enunciated policy of liberation has been discarded to make room for the fallacious policy of coexistence, the enslaved nations of Eastern Europe need more than ever some expression of the Western World's recognition that the world—to paraphrase Abraham Lincoln—"divided against itself cannot endure half-free and half-slave."

The approaching date of May 3, Poland's Constitution Day and free Poland's national holiday offers you an excellent opportunity to proclaim from the floor that the exigencies of expediency which have apparently become the basis of the current United States policy, did not take hold of the minds and hearts of the American people of whom you are one of the representatives.

You are hereby being respectfully requested to make a statement on the floor of which you are a Member, on or around May 3, stressing the strong ties of friendship and perpetual alliance—spiritual, if not legal—and sealed in blood, if not by wax—of the American and Polish nations.

The Polish nation deprived of almost half of its territory, enslaved by the occupying Soviet armies and police system, governed by Soviet officials or their local stooges, cut off from the West with which it has lived in spiritual, religious, and cultural community for over nine centuries—the Polish nation expects words of encouragement from America and expression of opposition to the officially imposed policy of recognition of the puppets of Moscow as representing the "government" of Poland.

Poles behind the Iron Curtain deeply believe in the truth of these words recently printed in the book written by the ex-skipper of the famous Polish liner *Batory*:

"There are some people in the world today—even some who are well meaning, I am sure—who hold that it is possible for nations that are free to coexist in this world of ours with communism. But I do not believe it. It is impossible for freedom to

coexist successfully with communism as for an individual to coexist successfully with cancer. For communism is a cancer in the body politic of the world—a malignant growth which, by its very nature, is incapable of remaining static or of coming to be benign. And just as death for the individual is the only end for which cancer is ideally fitted, so the death of liberty is communism's only goal."

Because the Polish nation knows these words to be true, they would deeply appreciate your participation in a debate which would permit them to continue to believe that true America has not sacrificed the enslaved nations of Eastern Europe on the altar of the false idol called coexistence.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES BURKE,
Washington Representative,
Polish American Congress, Inc.

Coming as I do, Mr. Speaker, from a State and a congressional district in which reside many thousands of Polish American citizens, persons who are loyal to this great country, while at the same time they hold ties to Poland strong in their minds and hearts, I am glad to take this opportunity to assure them, as well as the millions of Polish people now suffering in slavery behind the Iron Curtain, that we have not forgotten the plight of Poland. This Government has not forgotten it. I know that the American people everywhere hope and pray that the day will come soon when Poland will again know the blessings of freedom along with the other enslaved nations now under Communist tyranny and domination.

There are, in this country, many sincere and well-intentioned persons who believe in the value of coexistence with the Soviet Union in the interests of peace. I appreciate the sentiments which guide these people but I do not believe that they are reflecting the true feelings of the majority of the American people. In a recent poll which I conducted in my congressional district, the last question was as follows:

Peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union is possible.

Only 32 percent of those replying answered in the affirmative and 43 percent replied that they did not believe it was possible. The remainder had no opinion.

Therefore, I seriously suggest to those who are urging upon us such a policy of peaceful coexistence with Soviet communism to stop and consider whether they sincerely believe they are reflecting the viewpoints of those whom they represent. When I stand here and say that I honestly believe that we cannot peacefully coexist with Soviet communism, I think I am voicing not only my own opinions but also the opinions of a majority of my own constituents. The fact that this Government is still committed to a policy of peaceful liberation is, I believe, proof that coexistence with communism is officially regarded with that same degree of skepticism which I feel sure is shared by the great majority of the American people.

(Mr. BENTLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, today marks the anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 1791. It is the 164th anniversary of a proud day in the long his-

Public Law 37 - 84th Congress
Chapter 40 - 1st Session
S. 1094

AN ACT

All 69 Stat. 49.

To amend section 402 of the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved
September 1, 1954.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 402 of
the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act, approved September
1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), is amended by striking from the first sentence ^{5 USC 2131.}
thereof the words "existing on the date of enactment of this Act".

Approved May 13, 1955.

